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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. XXIV NO. 87 BOMBAY: MONDAY, APRIL 13, 1936 SIXTEEN PAGES

Jawahar's Stirring Call For United Action

Congress Must Be Of The Masses

UNCOMPROMISING HOSTILITY TO NEW CONSTITUTION

Popularise Idea Of Constituent Assembly

ANTI-IMPERIALIST RALLY URGED

"The promised land may yet be far from us and we may have to march wearily through the deserts, but who will take away from us that deathless hope which has survived the scaffold and immeasurable suffering; who will dare to crush the spirit of India which has found re-birth again and again after so many crucifixions?"

In these words Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru concluded his stirring presidential address at the 49th Session of the Indian National Congress, which commenced at Lucknow on Sunday.

WORLD IN TWO CAMPS

Reviewing, at the outset the present situation in India and abroad, the President sees "the world divided up into two vast groups to-day—the Imperialist and Fascist on one side, the Socialist and Nationalist on the other", and he suggests that we should "take our stand with the progressive forces of the world which are ranged against fascism and imperialism". He urges that "the only key to the solution of the world's problems and of India's problems lies in socialism" which involves "vast and revolutionary changes in our political and social structure."

UNITE FOR ACTION

The President wishes the Congress "to become a socialist organisation and to join hands with the other forces in the world who are working for the new civilisation." Immediately, it should be possible, he adds, at least " for all of us who believe in independence to join our ranks together, even though we might differ on the social issue."

OF AND FOR THE MASSES

To achieve the aim of independence, says the President, "the Congress must be not only *for* the masses, as it claims to be, but *of* the masses" and we must "develop democracy in the lowest rungs of the Congress Ladder and make the primary committee a living organisation." The Congress should affiliate to itself workers' and peasants' unions so that it "could influence and be influenced by other mass elements."

HOSTILITY TO "REFORMS"

As regards the Congress programme, Pandit Jawaharlal suggests that we might use the new Councils to help propaganda among the people but should not accept office, as our attitude towards the new constitution "can only be one of uncompromising hostility and a constant endeavour to end it."

ANTI-IMPERIALIST PROGRAMME

Attaching more importance to work among the people, the Pandit recommends among other things, popularising among them of the idea of a constituent Assembly and the promotion of workers' and peasants' unions. These two items, he feels, will help much to solve the communal problems.

The President, above all, passionately pleads for a joint anti-imperialist rally, with a spirit of co-operation among the workers, always "laying stress on our many points of agreement rather than on the differences."

(Full Text on Pages 9—10 and 12)

Congress President

—We must never forget and never delude our masses into imagining that we get any real power or real freedom through working these legislatures.

—Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru.

NO TRUCK WITH TERRORISTS

But Jawahar Warns Indians In Govt.

(Congress Camp)
LUCKNOW, April 12.

The 49th session of the Indian National Congress opened to-day, and various enclosures intended for delegates and visitors were quickly filled. Pandit Jawaharlal, the President and other leaders arrived in procession amidst cheers and the playing of hands.

Among those seated on the dias were the Working Committee' members, Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, Sardar Sardooi Singh, Pandit Govind Vallab Pant, Mr. Kidwai Dr. Mrari and other local Congress leaders.

Cries of "Gandhi ji-ki-jai" and "Jawaharlal-ki-jai" and similar slogans resounded from all directions. The proceedings began with the singing of the national song and thereafter Sri Prakash, Chairman of the Reception Committee, delivered his address, followed by Pandit Jawaharlal.

Pandit Jawaharlal commenced delivering his address at 7 p.m. in Hindi.

While he followed the main outlines of his written speech, he punctuated it with remarks which either referred to topical matters or explained his viewpoint further.

He commenced the action of Government with regard to Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose and said it had been mentioned in the Assembly that Congress gave shelter to Terrorists. He was particularly angry with the

(Continued on page 14.)

MAHATMA ATTENDS CONGRESS

(Congress Camp)
LUCKNOW, April 12.

Mahatma Gandhi attended the open session of the Indian National Congress and also particiapated in the Presidential procession.—A.P.

Rajen Babu Contradicts Press Report

LUCKNOW, April 11.

The Associated press is authorised by Babu Rajendra Prasad to state that there is absolutely no foundation for the report that he has addressed a letter to Mr. Jinnah, President of the Muslim League suggesting a common line of action between Congress and the League on all important matters both inside and outside legislature and suggesting several changes in communal award.

Babu Rajendra Prasad says he has had no correspondence with Mr. Jinnah on the subject after the breakdown over a year ago of their talks for bringing about unity.—A.P.

TAMIL NADU TO INVITE NEXT SESSION

LUCKNOW, April 12.

It is understood that Tamil Nadu is inviting the next session of the Congress.—A. P.

Jawahar Interpre ts 'Swaraj'

"Complete Independe nce Means Severance Of British Connection"

CONGRESS SUPPORT TO STATES PEOPLE

The Subjects Committee on Sunday rejected Mr. N. V. Gadgil's amendment to the Working Committee's resolution on Congress attitude towards the struggle of the States peoples and passed the original resolution.

The Subjects Committee also referred the organisation of masses to a committee of three, consisting of Babu Rajendra Prasad and Messrs Jairamdas Daulatram and Jaiprakash Narain for report to the A. I. C. C.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)
CONGRESS CAMP, LUCKNOW, April 12.

This afternoon's discussion at the Subjects Committee was more interesting than that of the last three days, in that there were lively arguments and passage-at-arms.

Prominent among those who took part in it were Messrs Satyamurti, T. Vishwanathan, Achut Patwardhan and Mrs. Kamaladevi.

One And Only Interpretation

When the Socialist leaders complained, while they tried to introduce a resolution regarding the "Complete Independence", that some leaders had declared that "Complete Independence" meant only "Substance of Independence". Pundit Jawaharlal replied that such an interpretation of the Lahore resolution was wrong and inconsistent and futile. He had understood the resolution to mean severance of British Connection and he had made it clear in his speeches that that was the only meaning. He would continue to hold such a view and all other interpretations would not be correct. But it would be undignified if it was sought to pass the resolution to give an interpretation of the previous Congress resolution.

CLOSE DIVISION

There was close division on Mr. N. V. Gadgil's amendment to the Working Committee's resolution on Indian States. Mr. Gadgil, who sponsored the amendment, thought that there should be any improvement of the Congress stand on the question declared at Calcutta.

Mr. Amritlal Seth who made a telling speech, declared that the States peoples did not want any sympathy of Congress as long as it was not prepared to actually help them and to declare the same by a resolution.

Mr. Awadeshwar Prasad Singh tried to impress on the House the necessity of linking the cause of the States' peoples and the people of British India. The States' peoples had proved during the last fight what they could do. It would not be proper to divide the two peoples, as the Working Committee's resolution could not be interpreted in any other way, although its members might say that it meant something else.

Mr. Amritlal Seth was afraid that the resolution would be so interpreted.—as a matter of fact he was sure it would be done so to the disadvantage of the States peoples.

CONGRESS STAND

Babu Rajendra Prasad in his reply made it clear that the Working Committee did not mean to divide the two peoples. Congress wanted to help the States' peoples. They would do so whenever and wherever they could. They were not prepared to be bound down to such an undertaking specially in view of Jubbulpore experience, where it was sought to be made out that Congress had betrayed the States' peoples!

FRANKNESS BETTER THAN SUPPRESSION

Earlier during the evening Pundit Jawaharlal made a statement regarding yesterday's incident when Dr. Pattabhi spoke against the Working Committee's resolution and Babu Purushottamdas Tandon condemned his action. Dr. Pattabhi spoke because of some misunderstanding on both the sides. While supporting the necessity of discipline Pundit Jawaharlal thought that it would be far better to err on the side of frankness than suppression, if the member held the view divergent to that of the other members, specially on matters of principle.

PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL

Attendance of members and of visitors was small to-day when the Subjects Committee resumed its sitting. Pt. Jawaharlal opening the proceedings made two statements. Firstly he referred to the local press reports that Babu Rajendra Prasad, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and Moulana Abul Kalam Azad, members the Working Committee, were thinking of resigning. This he said was an absurd and totally unfounded statement.

Secondly a Bombay message in a local paper stated that Babu Rajendra Prasad had written a letter to Mr. Jinnah regarding the changes in the Communal Award. Babu Rajendra Prasad had asked him to state that this statement was entirely without foundation. Babu Rajendra Prasad had not sent any communication, either written or verbal, to Mr. Jinnah or anyone else on the subject for some months past.

FRANKNESS, BETTER THAN SUPPRESSION.

Pt. Jawaharlal further mentioned that the Working Committee had this morning discussed the point raised yesterday about Dr. Pattabi's speech. It seemed that Dr. Pattabi had delivered it on some misapprehension arising out of talks with Pt. Jawaharlal. The Working Committee members including Dr. Pattabi agreed that their decisions were corporate and must be upheld on the basis of joint responsibility. At the same time the Committee did not desire to resort to suppression of opinion in any way and he personally would rather have frank views than undue suppression of views. He hoped the House would consider yesterday's incident in its pro-

(Continued on page 14.)

BURMAN MOVE FOR UNITY

Five Parties Pledge In Attempt To Have One G. C. B. A.

RANGOON, April 12.

The five political parties consisting of the Ye U. Sayadaw's Party, Shwebo Athin Sayadaw's Party, (U Ba Si's) People's Party, Mandalaya Twenty One Party and the Free Burma League (U Maung Gyee's Party) have through their representatives signed a pledge that as unity alone would lead them to the goal of their desire they would form one General Council for Sanghas and one General Council of laymen.

The signatories have been constituted into a Unity Board with U. Pyinnyathami as the Chairman. U. Wizaya is to act as the Secretary of the Sangha Unity Board while U. Ba U. ex-M.L.C. is the convenor. The five parties have already passed a resolution to the effect that the members of their respective parties should drop their own programme for the time being and devote their attention to the work for unity.

A conference will be held at Mandalay on the 30th of April, 1st of May and 2nd of May to consider the question of having only a single G.C.B.A. in the future. The election of office bearers will take place at the Conference.—United Press.

STOP PRESS

Eden To Preside Over League Council

GENEVA, April 12.

Mr. Eden will preside over the next session of the Council of League, opening here on 11th May. This is the first time that there has been a British President since January 1931, when Mr. Arthur Henderson occupied the post. The presidency is filled by States members in the alphabetical order.—Reuter's Special.

ITALIAN THREAT OF REPRISALS

GENEVA, April 12.

A hint of reprisals is contained in the Italian reply to the Committee of Thirteen's appeal which is published by the League.

After affirming the army's observance of the laws of war, and declaring that such observance must be bilateral, the reply says that the Italian military authorities cannot, do otherwise, than punish every inhuman atrocity committed by the enemy.

ABYSSINIAN REPLY

The Abyssinian reply declares that Ethiopia has strictly conformed to international agreements, and refrained from reprisals despite systematic Italian violations. It adds that if in isolated cases individuals reacted against Italian inhumanity they have been severely punished.—Reuter.

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Minimum Re. 1.

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9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted a young Graduate for social work in Indore. Must be an inhabitant of Indore State. Apply before 1st May stating age, qualifications, experience and minimum remuneration required to Box No. 2984 "Bombay Chronicle".

Wanted B.A., B.Sc., B.T. Teachers in Maths., Science, French, Persian, from June and Salesmen and Canvassers. Apply Secretary, G.L.B.I.C., 144, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

Wanted unemployed youngmen, learn manufacturing Transparent waterproof Rain-coats, Hat covers. Apply Box No. 5917 "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted Gujarati knowing experienced Female L.C.P.S. for Maternity and Female Outdoor Work in Kathiawar State apply with minimum salary expected and copies of testimonials to Box No. 5922 "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted B.A., B.T., F.A.J.A.V., S.V., J.V. Mistresses active conversant with up-to-date Educational activities, preferably Arya Samajist. Apply to the Secretary, Arya Kanya Pathshala, New Delhi.

B.C.I. Bank, Ltd., Vizagapatam. Wanted candidates for the posts of Special Managers and Agents to work in our Birth Insurance Branch in the District of Kaira on a monthly salary of Rs. 100—10—200 and 40—2 1|2—65 p.m. respectively with Pension. Only influential and respectable persons of both sexes need apply with credentials to:—Mr. B. H. Joshi, District Manager, Chhipwad, Nadiad, Kaira Dt. (5860).

M.T.B. College, Surat.—Applications with testimonials stating age, qualifications, experience and minimum salary expected are invited so as to reach the Principal before 15th May for the posts of (1) Professor (Lecturer) in English, (2) Professor (Lecturer) in Physics, (3) Professor (Lecturer) in Mathematics, (4) Demonstrator in Chemistry and (5) Lecturer in Persian to be appointed from the beginning of the next term. (2856)

12. TO BE LET.

To let—Rare opportunity. Record rents—Independent Blocks newly built Indira Nivas Happy Home buildings near Dadar station. Rents from Rs. 22 double rooms with taps in Pandit Nivas, vicinity Dadar station attractive bargain, rents, also large Flat facing sea at Setalwad Road, two bed rooms, attached baths, Hall, dining, kitchen, three large closed verandahs. First offer Rs. 110 secures. Apply spot or Phone 44011. 5925.

56. EDUCATIONAL.

Kalkadevi Shorthand Typewriting Institution. Established 1898 by Gopaldas Laldas. Expert individual training in Shorthand, Typewriting, Book-keeping and Accountancy, Princess Street corner, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay. (5866).

69. LOANS & MORTGAGES.

Liquidate 250-Rupee-Loan By Fourteen 19-1|2-Rupee-Monthly-Instalments. Consult the Dwarkabai Memorial Savings and Loans Office, Nowroji Street, Thakurdwar. (5824)

73. AGENTS WANTED.

Wanted District Agents and organisers on commission, salary or both for the Saraswati Insurance Co., Ltd., which has just closed its first successful year. Apply Narang Bros. & Co., Ltd., Managing Agents Lahore. (5781).

Agencies for "Nip" Petrol (Ready Delivery) Kerosene & Diesel Oils are granted for different parts of India. Apply International Oil Co., Ltd., Ravelin St., Fort, Bombay. (5883)

74. AGENCIES WANTED.

Tea—Expert in Tea Business with 47 years' experience is open to engagement or a representation, specially of Nilgiri and Travancore Tea. Apply Jamshetji Warden Glass Bungalow, Chikkalwadi, Bombay.

75. INVESTMENTS.

Wanted—Capitalists to erect Sugar Factory in North—Behar. Excellent site on easy terms available on B. & N.W. Rly. in best cane-growing area. Apply Box No. 5912, "Bombay Chronicle."

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GENUINE ENGLISH.
CROOKES GLARE GLASSES
in Tropic-proof frames
Rs. 7-8 per pair.
LAWRENCE & MAYO LTD.
274, Hornby Road, Bombay.

Public Notices.

THE SHOLAPOOR SPG. & WVG. CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a MEETING of the holders of Debentures of the Sholapoor S. & W. Co., Ltd. issued pursuant to and secured by the Debenture Trust Deed, dated 28th December, 1929 and made between the said Company of the one part and F. E. Dinshaw and D.K. Daji as Trustees of the other part will be held at the Registered Office of the Company at Sudama House, Wittet Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay, on THURSDAY, the TWENTY-THIRD DAY of April, 1936 at 4 P. M. (S. T.) for the purpose of considering the conditional agreement for the sale by the Sholapoor Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd., to the Consolidated Investment Trust Limited at the price of Rs. 6,70,000|- of the Sholapoor Electrical Supply Works and undertaking as at present operated by the Sholapoor Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd. so far as they relate to the supply of electrical energy outside the mill compound of the Sholapoor Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd., as specified in the Resolution printed hereunder on the terms and conditions contained in letters from the Consolidated Investment Trust, Ltd., to the Company, dated 27|9|1935, 2|10|1935, 24|2|1936 and 25|2|1936 and Company's letter to the Consolidated Investment Trust, Ltd., dated 2nd October 1935 and if approved passing the following resolution as an Extraordinary Resolution.

RESOLUTION.

That this meeting of the holders of Debentures of the Sholapoor S. & W. Co., Ltd. issued pursuant to and secured by the Debenture Trust Deed dated 28th December 1929 and made between the Company of the one part and Framroz Edulji Dinshaw and Dinsha Kharshedji Daji of the other part which meeting has been duly convened pursuant to the schedule to the said Trust Deed resolves as follows:—

(a) That the sale by the Company to the Consolidated Investment Trust Ltd., at the price of Rs. 6,70,000|- of The Sholapoor Electrical Supply Works and undertaking as at present operated by the Sholapoor S. & W. Co., Ltd., so far as they relate to the supply of electrical energy outside the Mill Compound of the Sholapoor S. & W. Co., Ltd. as specified in the letter from the Consolidated Investment Trust, Ltd., dated 27th September, 1935 and also specified hereunder (together with the option to purchase land outside the Mill Compound of an area of about 4 acres at Rs. 2,500|- per acre as stated in the said letter) upon the terms and conditions contained in the letters to the Company from the Consolidated Investment Trust, Ltd., dated 27|9|1935, 2|10|1935, 24|2|1936 and 25|2|1936 and letter from the Company to the Consolidated Investment Trust, Ltd., dated 2nd October 1935 and the receipt of the sale proceeds by the Sholapoor S. & W. Co., Ltd., on completion of the sale is hereby approved of and sanctioned.

(b) That the Trustees of the said Debenture Trust Deed are authorised to release from the said Debenture Trust Deed and the security created thereby, the Sholapoor Electric Supply License 1921 and the other premises agreed to be sold by the said Company to the Consolidated Investment Trust, Ltd. and specified hereunder.

(c) That the said Trustees are authorised to execute and|or join in executing such sale deeds transfers assignments releases and conveyances and other documents as they may consider proper for giving effect to and completing the sale by the Company hereby sanctioned free from the mortgage or charge under the said Debenture Trust Deed in favour of the said Trustees.

(d) That on completion of the said sale the Trustees do take an agreement from the Sholapoor S. & W. Co., Ltd., agreeing and undertaking that the Company will use and apply the net sale proceeds received by them on completion of the sale solely for the purpose of purchasing and fitting up new machinery in the Mills and agreeing and undertaking to apply similarly the net sale proceeds of any old machinery in the mills which may be replaced by such new machinery and agreeing and undertaking to execute such documents as may be necessary to include such new machinery in the security of the Debenture Deed.

(e) That on completion of the said sale the Trustees do take an agreement from the said Sholapoor S. & W. Co., Ltd., agreeing and undertaking that if the Consolidated Investment Trust, Ltd., form a new company to take over the Sholapoor Electric License and Undertaking sold to them by the Sholapoor S. & W. Co., Ltd., and offer to the Sholapoor S. & W. Co., Ltd., shares in the first public issue of such Company of the nominal or face value of Rs. 5 Lacs as agreed to by the Consolidated Investment Trust, Ltd., The Sholapoor S. & W. Co., Ltd. will make one half of the shares so offered to them available to the holders of the Debentures of the Company for the time being.

The said letters dated 27|9|35, 2|10|35, 24|2|36, 25|2|36, 2|10|35 above referred to may be inspected at the registered office of the Company between the hours of 2 P.M. and 4 P.M. (S.T.) on any week day excluding holidays and Saturdays.

SPECIFICATION OF THE PREMISES AGREED TO BE SOLD.

The Sholapoor Electrical Supply Works and Undertaking as at present operated by the Sholapoor Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd. so far as they relate to the supply of electrical energy outside the mill compound of the Sholapoor Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd., including the Sholapoor Electric License, 1921 and the benefit of any existing agreements for the supply of electrical energy, the lands, buildings and works outside the mill compound which are used for the supply and distribution of electrical energy, all materials and stores (in stock on the date of the transfer of the undertaking) and plant which are used by the Sholapoor Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd., for the purpose of operating their electrical undertaking so far as it relates to the supply and distribution of electrical energy outside the Mill Compound of the Sholapoor Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd., such as meter, meter testing apparatus, services, poles, mains and distributors, sub-stations including equipment therein transformers, feeders and all other equipments upto but excluding the feeder panels of the Power House, and excluding also the Generating plant and all such poles, mains, lines and appliances as relate solely to the supply of electrical energy to the Mills, chawls and quarters of the Sholapoor Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd., within and outside their Mill Compound.

The Company has issued a circular explaining the reasons for the proposed sale and a copy has been posted to every registered holder of Debentures. Copies of the Circular may be had at the Office of the Company.

Dated this 24th day of March, 1936.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
M. J. DIVEKAR,
Secretary.
The Sholapoor Spg. & Wvg. Co. Ltd.

N.B.—Holders of Bearer Debentures attending the meeting should bring their Debentures with them as the respective bearers of the Bearer Debentures and no other person or persons will be recognised and allowed to vote as the holders of Bearer Debentures.

2982

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY

NOTICE.

Scheme 5—Dadar Matunga Estate —Plot No. 264B—2,500 Sq. Yds.

THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY INFORMED that the Public Auction of the above plot on THURSDAY, the 16th April, 1936, at 3 P.M. (S.T.) in the office of the undersigned is postponed to a date to be notified hereafter.

(Sd.) H. M. ABHYANKAR,
Estate Agent & Land Manager.
2974

NOTICE.

BOBBINS FOR SALE.

PERSONS interested in the purchase of the following should send in their offers to the undersigned at the earliest. Samples can be inspected at the Mill.

ROVING BOBBINS—7" Lift x 1¼" x 5/8" bore. 208 Gross (about 30,000) Second-hand.

JACK BOBBINS— 6" Lift x 1 3/8" by 9/16" bore. 57 Gross (about 8,000)—Second-hand.

JACK BOBBINS—Sizes same as of those above. Total 45 Gross in three Cases—New.

5" Lift Ring Rabbeth Bobbins. Total 830 Gross—Second-hand.

K. R. VORA,
Store Purchaser,
The Khatau Makanji Mills,
Haines Road, Byculla, Bombay.

2937.

Legal Notices.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. HABIBBHOY CURRIMBHOY, one of the surviving executors of the last Will and Testament of Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim the First Baronet has contracted to sell the under-mentioned property to one of our clients. Any person having any claim or interest in to or upon the said property by way of Sale, mortgage, assignment, charge, trust, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, lease or otherwise howsoever is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at No 1, Ash Lane, (95, Esplanade Road) Fort, Bombay, or to the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same (if any) will be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

ALL that piece or parcel of land or ground of Pension and Tax tenure (cess whereof is redeemed) together with the messuages, tenements and dwelling houses standing thereon, containing by admeasurement 114 square yards or thereabouts situate, lying and being at Samuel Street without the Fort of Bombay, and in the registration sub-district of Bombay bearing Collector's Old No. 618, New No. 2875, Old Survey No. 190, New Survey No. 2786, Cadastral Survey No. 981, Mandvi Division, B Ward No. 1665, Street No 175 Samuel Street, and bounded on the North and Esst by Kazi Syed Street, on the west by Samuel Street and on the south by the property of Currimbhoy Ebrahim.

Dated this 9th day of April, 1936.

MINOCHEHER MANCHERSHAH HIRALAL & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

2983.

Auction Sales

D. MISTRY & CO.

AUCTION SALE TO-DAY, MONDAY, at 4 p.m. (S.T.) at Vile Parle Vulabhai Road and Ghodbunder Road next to Sea View Bungalow No. 93, Household Modern Teak and Black wood furniture of every description, H.M.V. Gramophone and electric cabinet, Compactum wardrobe and dressing tables to match Box mattress beds, Carpet, Glassware, crockery, cutlery, Motor car, etc. On view. D. MISTRY & CO., Auctioneers. Tel. No. 22801.

PLAZA
TO-NIGHT 3-30, 6-30 & 9-45 P.M.
Thrilling East African Adventure Picture
"EAST OF JAVA"
with CHARLES BICKFORD
A Universal Super Thriller

THIRD GLORIOUS WEEK
of
EASTERN ARTS PRODUCTION
Dharam ki-Devi
Featuring
KUMAR, FEROZE DASTUR, SARDAR AKHTAR, YASMIN, and Comedian GOPE.
at
KRISHNA TALKIES
CHARNI ROAD (Dubash Theatre)

TO-DAY
10-30 a. m. in the morning
TAMIL SUPER SOCIAL PICTURE
SHRI SHUNMUGANANDA TALKIE CO., TIRUPUR
Presents
MISS M. S. VIJAYAL
The NIGHTINGALE of S. India.
In the SUPER SOCIAL Picture
MENAKA
WITH A GALAXY OF STARS
T. K. BAGAWATHI
T. K. SHUNMUGAM
Miss K. RUKMANI
Miss T. RAJAMANI
Miss T. VIMALA.
KRISHNAN & SWAMINATHAN COMEDIANS
At Your FAVOURITE Theatre—
PLAZA
TO-DAY 10-30 A. M.

TO-DAY THIS WEEK
Gulam Daku
SENSATIONAL SUCCESS
at
MAJESTIC
CINEMA
Cosmopolitan crowds evince frenzied delight.
IMPERIAL'S
Gulam Daku
A saga of sufferance and scorching of a man's soul
Featuring
GULAM MAHOMED, ROSE, JILLOO, JAMNA, JAMSHEDJI, GHAZNAVI, GULAM RASOOL, SYED AHMED, BABA VYAS and RUSTOM POONAWALLA.
Director:
Moti B. Gidwani.
MAJESTIC
CINEMA
GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

13th Glorious Week
Still going strong
NEW THEATRES' EPIC
DHOOP-CHHAON
Starring:— Umashashi, K. C. Dey, P. Sanyal, Nawab.
To-day Extra Show at 2-45.
Usual:— 5-15, 8, 10-45.
TO-DAY
Is the last day at 10-30 morning.
NEW THEATRES' EPIC
DEVDAS
(BENGALI)
Starring:—
Barua, Jamuna, Chandrabati, Amar Mallik, Saigal.
MINERVA TALKIES— LAMINGTON RD.

CENTRAL CINEMA
NEAR ALBLESS BAUG—CHARNI ROAD
OFF QUEEN'S ROAD
DAILY 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
"ROSE MARIE, I LOVE YOU!"
The world's greatest love songs...romance that thrills...spectacle that enchants . . . in M-G-M's MIGHTIEST TRIUMPH!
JEANETTE MacDONALD NELSON EDDY in Rose Marie
Directed by W. S. Van Dyke
Produced by Hunt Stromberg
PLANS OPEN. PHONE 27787

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
Daily at 3-30, 6-30, 10 p. m.
THE STRANGEST "BONDAGE" THESE TWO HAVE EVER KNOWN
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Stars of "Of Human Bondage" Reunited For the First Time
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A Page About Industries And Engineering

Practical Hints On Soap Manufacture IV

Half-Hot Process And The Cold Process Explained

HALF-HOT PROCESS

This kind of soap should be made only with pure and odourless fats and oils. The fat compound for these soaps is saponified with a caustic soda lye of 33 degrees Be.

Supposing we are to work the same oil composition as we described for core soap making the proportion of the lye would be as follows:

According to the previous calculation we require for 100 kilos of the oil composition 15.9 kilos NaOh.

100 kilos caustic soda lye of 36 degrees Be contain 29.9 per cent NaOh therefore

29.93; 100 equal to 15.9: x equal to 53.12 kilos caustic soda lye 38 degrees Be.

The fat composition is heated to 70 degrees celsius in a boiling vat and slowly the necessary lye is added while stirring. An addition of 8 kilos of potassium carbonate solution (K2003) 30 degrees. Be will be of advantage and this should be added after the addition of the lye.

As soon as the lye and the solution of potassium carbonate are well stirred, the vat is covered with a lid and the soap is allowed to rest about 2 hours. After the time the saponification will be over and the compound is again heated to about 90 degrees celsius. Hereupon the soap may be drawn into soap moulds or fed to the cooling machine for solidification.

MILLED TOILET SOAP

The original material for the producing of milled toilet soap is a prime soap the manfacturing of which corresponds to that of the boiled household soaps with that differences only that there must be another oil composition.

For Indian conditions we should choose the following composition:

10 p.c. cocoanut oil.
10 p.c. groundnut oil.
75 p.c. mowra oil.
5 p.c. castor oil.

With an average saponifying number of 19.6 this composition requires for 100 kilos equal to 63.5 kilos sodium-lye of 30 degrees Be.

The prime soap obtained in this way, after having cooled is cut into soap chips which are laid out on frames for drying or the finished liquid prime soap is caused to run between cooling cylinders which are arranged over a drying apparatus wherewith the soap chips falling from the cylinders are caught by endless belts and dried in this way.

As formerly stated the finished grain soap contains 62.5 to 63 per cent fatty acid. The drying for the purpose of further treatment of the soap to obtain toilet soap requires a degree of dryness of 78-80 per cent fat-acid percentage. Therefore about 20 per cent water must be withdrawn by the drying process. The further treatment of the soap is then a purely mechanical affair.

In a mixer the colour and perfume composition and perhaps other ingredients are preliminarily mixed with the soap chips.

This mixture will run through a cylinder machine two or three times and then by means of a plodder is compressed into a solid soap stand. This soap stand is cut into lengths or pieces of a certain weight which on a soap press get their final shape for sale stamped.

TOILET SOAP BY COLD PROCESS

The original material for this kind of soap is cocoanut oil and the manufacture proves to be the most convenient by taking small quantities.

The cocoanut oil contains more or less free fatty acids according to the age of this product and the age of the coco-fruit from which the oil is obtained by pressing or extracting.

Only pre oils of white colour should be taken and it will often be necessary to submit to a previous cleaning.

This is done most conveniently by mixing them with a hot common salt solution of ab. 20 degrees Be with ab. 1-2 kilos sodium lye of 38 degrees Be on each 100 kilos heated cocoanut oil.

The purified well settled oil is then mixed with lye at a temperature of ab 25-30 degrees celsius.

Owing to practical experience it has been proved that the quantity of the lye to be used is less than would be necessary for the complete saponification of the oil.

Completely saponified cocoanut oil will make the soap so hard that its cutting and stamping is nearly impossible. For the reason the following composition is chosen:

100 kilos cocoanut oil.
50-52 kilos sodium lye of 38 degrees Be
200 grams thiosulphate of sodium, diluted in
300 grams water.

PROCESS

The process is the following:

In 100 kilos cocoanut oil of ab 25 to 30 degrees Celsius warmth we add in a very thin jet slowly 50-52 kilos sodium lye of 38 degrees Be, stirring all the white and likewise the thiosulphate of sodium dissolved in water.

While stirring always we obtain a whitish emulsion which must be kept in motion so long as it sets to thickening whereupon if necessary colour and perfume are quickly added.

As soon as the soap begins to grow thick it is poured into soap moulds placed near at hand. We then put a plain wet cloth on to the soap and the whole mould is closely covered with sacks.

The complete saponification is done in the mould in 8-10 hrs.

After that time the mould may be uncovered but the best thing to do is to leave the mould covered during the night. The coolest soap is mostly cut into rectangular narrow pieces which then by means of a hand-die are given the stamp of the firm or any other printing. If such soaps are to be stamped by machine it would be well to have the cut soap pieces previously warmed in a warming apparatus.

The soaps turned out in the half warm way can be made cheaper by adding certain solutions. Many prescriptions to the purpose are to be had; It cannot mention them all. However, an excellent solution for filling such soap is the following:

20 kilos sugar
10 common salt NaCl
10 kilos potassium carbonate K2003
100 kilos water.

For 150 kilos pure soap we may add ab. 50-75 kilos of this solution.

This filling solution is added to soap compound shortly after having stirred together oil and lye doing this also little by little. The filling solution must be heated previously to ab. 20 degrees celsius. We must stir until the soap begins to grow thick. In the case of such filled soap the soap moulds shall not be converted. In small mills the stirring is done by hand. However, it is much more advantageous to have this work effected in a vat with proper stirring contrivance.

Highly filled cocoanut oil soaps of more than 25 per cent should be made according to the hald hot process, it is the most advantageous but then they cannot be considered as toilet soaps, but are classified in trade as household soaps.

These explanations are a short summary of the most important features of soap making.

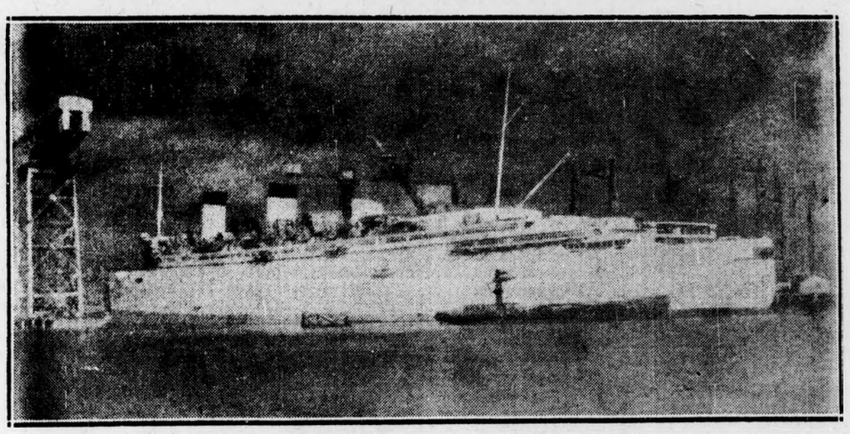
There is, of course, a great number of other soaps, potassium soaps, special soaps for the textile industries etc., in the making of which thorough and exhaustive knowledge of this line is required.

(Concluded.)

MIDGET STEAM ENGINE

A Hungarian mechanic has made a steam-engine about the size of a pennib, which works perfectly. The cylinder measures about 1-25th of an inch in diameter. The various parts, eighteen in all, are made of metal—copper, steel, and bronze.

PRIDE OF SHIPBUILDING INDUSTRY



The Cunard-White Star Liner, "Queen Mary", claimed to be the best product of British ship-building industry, which was launched recently.

Industrial PROGRESS In India

Many New Factories To Be Opened

CAUSTIC SODA

Efforts to install a plant for the manufacture of caustic soda and chlorine in Bombay are being made by a European firm which is optimistic of getting customers for caustic soda and as the manufacture entails the production of chlorine it expects the Bombay Municipality to purchase from it the quantity of chlorine required for the sterilisation of the city's water-supply.

If the scheme materialises caustic soda required by India's textile industries will be available at a reasonable rate and the Bombay Municipality, at present entirely dependent for chlorine on the foreign market, will have a steady supply.

HYDROGEN PEROXIDE

For the first time in India, the manufacture and preservation of hydrogen peroxide from purely Indian resources have been made possible as the result of researches carried out for about a year in the Applied Chemistry Department of the Calcutta University College of Science and Technology. Apart from its usefulness as medicine at present imported in large quantities from Germany every year, the importance of hydrogen peroxide is rapidly growing due to its being used also as a bleaching agent in silk and textile industries and for the same reason attempts were made several times in the past to manufacture the substance from purely Indian resources but so far all attempts proved futile.

The credit for this successful research goes to Mr. Rassomay who was a research student of the University, who under the guidance of Dr. H. K. Sen, carried out the experiments.

MOTOR TYRES

It is reliably understood, that, apart from the arrangements made by an Indian-owned rubber factory near Calcutta, and also apart from the Dunlop factory that is being constructed at Sahaganj on big scales, an American concern is anxious to start a big factory in this country for making tyres and tubes for motor cars and trucks. This concern is planning to float a new Company in India, with 49 per cent Indian and 51 per cent American capital. There is a possibility of some other American and European concerns opening tyre factories in India, and the construction of another purely Indian tyre factory is not considered as improbable.—"Industry."

TRADE RELATIONS BETWEEN INDIA AND CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Czech Minister Says Indian Youth May Have Training In His Country

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

PRAGUE, (By Air Mail.)

The Czechoslovakian Minister of Commerce, Mr. J. V. Najman received our correspondent in company with Mr. Ladislav Pioskal, who is in charge of the Indian section of the Czechoslovak Export Institute, and gave an interview regarding trade relaitons between India and Czechoslovakia.

The Minister of Commerce Mr. J. V. Najman is the organiser and leader of the small trades people and craftsmen. He himself has been closely connected with practical business. He has founded a party of h is own, which at the last general election showed the greatest increase among all the parties in Czechoslovakia.

Mr. Y. V. Najman, the Czechoslovak Minister of Commerce.

Q.—"How do you estimate the development of economic relations between India and Czechoslovakia?"

A.—"I must above all underline that Czechoslovakia is a better customer of India than the other way round. We buy from India 3 times as much as India from us. In the last decade, we have bought from India goods to the value of 6.3 milliard of Crowns; India on the other hand has bought from us goods only to the value of 1.8 milliard of Crowns. Our passive balance amounts to 4.5 milliard of Crowns."

Q.—"Has Czechoslovakia an intention to restrict the import of Indian goods for an adjustment of the passive balance?"

A.—"Not at all, we have no such intention. We try to increase our export to India We trust that by a suitable organization, our quality goods will gain in the Indian market a deserving position."

"On the other side, we hope that there will be sufficient recognition also from Indian circles of our economic situation A comparatively small country like Czechoslovakia cannot in the long run afford the luxury of a chronic passivity with a big continent like India."

"Just consider: In the last ten years we bought from you 50

(Continued in Col. 6.)

Aluminium AND Its Future

Even Houses May Be Made Of This Light Metal

Since aluminium was first used in 1886 there has been astonishing progress in the applications of this metal. Scores of new alloys have appeared with characteristics far better fitted to cope with the conditions surrounding their use. Tensile strength has been increased to a point equalling that of structural steel, and rapid strides have been made in the development of corrosion-resisting aloys.

But the end is by no means in sight; the future will see aluminium alloys with still better properties. While it is true that for present needs the aluminium alloys used are adequate, tomorrow's needs will be even greater and it will be necessary to create new aluminium alloys to cope with them.

IN TRANSPORT

At present the alloying elements or "hardeners" commonly employed with aluminium are copper, magnesium, manganese, silicon and nickel. Occasionally, tin, titanium and chromium are added. In many cases the addition of a minute quantity of one of these is sufficient to change the properties of the alloy. By changing the proportions, an almost limitless variety of properties is achieved.

Undoubtedly, one of the first industries to take advantage of progress in aluminium will be the transport industry. To-day aluminium alloys are used in the manufacture of railway trains and electric trams, motor-cars, buses and lorries, aeroplanes and dirigibles, and steamers. Common to all are four objectives: speed, safety, comfort and economy.

ALUMINIUM HOUSES.

One of the earliest uses for aluminium was in the architectural field. There is reasonable proof that the present trends in utilitarian architecture will continue—and this means an increasig use of metal and glass. Scientific engineering will create office buildings which are heated in the winter and cooled in the summer, to maintain an ideal temperature independent of outdoor conditions. Wall thickness will be a matter of inches rather than feet. Proper insulation, such as that provided by aluminium foil, will save fuel in January and keep out the heat of the July sun.

One of the first commercial uses for aluminium was in the form of cooking utensils, and its success in that field has been so successful as to warrant no further discussion. The canning industry, however, is keely interested at present in the development of the aluminium can as a substitute for tin. Experiments are being carried on with various types of food and it is quite possible that the next few years will see the aluminium can as a definite factor in packaging. Advantages of aluminium cans, of course, include attractive appearance and safety, for food may be left in opened cans.

Aluminium is highly resistant to the attacks of many chemicals, and it is probable that the future will see a marked increase in the use of aluminium in the chemical industry. Chemical tanks and tank cars are to-day made of aluminium. Tomorrow's uses will probably be more extensive including not only transportation equipment, but a great deal of apparatus used in the actual preparation of the chemicals.

Grease Lubrication Of Locomotives

Many Important Advantages Enumerated

The following are important extracts from a paper on "Grease Lubrication of Locomotives" read by Mr .B. L. Deshpande of the Baroda State Railways, before the annual conference of the Mechanical Engineers Association held recently at Baroda:—

When we trace the history of grease lubrication, we find that prior to 1906, oil was generally used as a lubricant and today, grease lubrication is the universal practice in many countries, especially America The report of the Committee appointed in 1906 by the American Master Mechanics' Association to investigate into locomotive lubrication gave considerable impetus to this new kind of lubrication. It was established by the Committee after watching the behaviour of some 200 locomotives that grease reduces cost of lubrication, brings down maintenance charges decreases engine failures due to hot boxes and heated pins and that the time required for greasing is much shorter than for oiling. Presently, we shall go into these points in more details.

LUBRICANT FILM

It will be recognised by all here that it is absolutely essential to maintain a constant film of a lubricant between two bearing surfaces. This film cannot be always guaranteed unless oil is introduced at a considerable pressure and in sufficient quantity and under the conditions which are prevalent on a locomotive, the driver has to be extremely vigilant and considerable proportion of his attention has to be given to see that all bearings are properly fed with oil. It is a matter of great anxiety to him and he cannot afford to be even a little indifferent to what is considered as one of the most important duties of a driver. On the other hand, with grease is lubrication, conditions are quite different. A constant film of grease is always insured between the bearing surfaces and is independent of driver's attention, although, he is supposed to do his best to avoid a failure when the boxes run hot which is extremely rare. Prevention of hot boxes is one of the chief attractions of grease. It reduces work in the running shed and keeps engine off the repair list. To give figures, the average mileage per hot box on an Indian Railways is about 50,000 miles for oil lubricated engines and 1,50,000 for grease lubricated ones. But on American Railways, one or two hot boxes p year is about the average for a running shed having nearly 100 engines. It is not possible to calculate accurately the cost of an engine hot box. The N. W. Railway had some years ago investigated this subject and the figure arrived at was Rs. 100 per hot box, which includes among others, wear and tear on the journal and bearing brasses, waste in coal and traffic claims, etc.

It is claimed that grease lubrication is cheaper than oil and the firms which supply grease say that the cost of lubrication with grease is a fraction of the cost of that with oil. But the actual figures show that this proportion is about 2 to 1; there is a net saving of about Rs. 150 per 25,000 engine miles on the whole even after allowing for wear and tear of brasses, bushes, journals and pins.

ADVANTAGES OF GREASE

Next we come to the advantages of grease lubrication over oil from the shop-point of view. The boxes do not require fitting and they can be placed on the journals straight from the boring mill. Proper allowance of clearance of course has to be made on the front and back of the brass to admit grease to the pockets and grooves provided in the brass. All the filing and scraping that is necessary ordinarily, is avoided and it is found by experience that hot boxes even on trial trips are altogether eliminated. It should be noted that white metal is not required with brasses for this kind of lubrication and all these things effect a considerable economy in expenditure. However, the author considers it worth while, taking a good bearing before a locomotive is sent out.

The parts of a locomotive ususually grease lubricated can be divided in four groups, namely:—

(1) Journal Boxes (Engine and Bogie).
(2) Side rods and connecting rods.
(3) Engine motion.
(4) Brake rigging, bogie pivots, horn blocks, wedges, cross heals, piston rod metallic packings and Hind Steam Chest covers, etc.

Grease is ideally suitable as a lubricant for group No. 4, as the parts in this group have a very limited movement where grease stays longer in these parts and is not squeezed out as in the case of oil.

(Continued from Col. 4).

crores of Rupees more worth of goods than you from us."

Q.—"According to Indian statistics, Czechoslovakia bought from us last year only for about 4.5 million Crowns, whereas according to your statistics for about 300 million Crowns. Can you in some way clear this diffehence?

"Our statistics are fully correct. The cause of the difference is simple. Czechoslovakia has not its own ports and all goods enter through Hamburg, Triest, Grynia, etc. Indian products are shipped to these ports. As the basis of Indian statistics is taken "Country of Consignment" and not "Country of Consumption." Therefore Czechoslovakia figures in Indian Statistics with so small share and hence also the politico-economic advantage of our purchases passes to other States in whose ports products meant for us enter."

"The mistake of the Indian statistics can be easily proved, citing one instance, in the following way: We import yearly at present

(Continued on page 4).

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Holiday Soccer Draws Immense Crowds

BRADFORD CITY'S SURPRISE WIN AGAINST WESTHAM

LONDON, April 11.

Holiday soccer drew immense crowds 13,42,000 witnessing two days' matches. 7,73,000 watched Friday's games and 5,69,000 to-day The biggest crowds yesterday were at Arsenal-Chelsea and Tottenham. Lowe of the Queen's Park Rangers was the only player who scored a hat-trick yesterday.

To-day Cunliffe scored four of Everton's goals and Hinsin thrice for Northampton. Arsenal dropped one point through two of their old players Brikett and Coleman.

Middlesbrough fully deserved. Brikett netted from a header after the game had been in progress for a quarter hour. Middlesbrough played splendid football. Bowden schemed well but the openings were few.

After resumption with one goal lead Middlesbrough attacked but Hapgood defended well with fine clearances. Thirteen minutes after interval, Bowden equalised for Arsenal and two minutes later, Bastin added another from penalty but four minutes later, Coleman equalised with a great shot.

THRILLING GAME AT BOLTON

At Bolton thrilling football was witnessed. Both sides scored within four minutes, Carter for Sunderland and Wilson for Bolton. Sunderland's clever forwards were thwarted by a strong defence.

After changeover, Bolton forwards largely controlled the game and secured lead from a header by Atkinson. Swift Bolton's goalie was practically a spectator.

Westham surprised their supporters by losing against Bradford City to-day. Westham goalie was the busiest. He fielded the ball well. After 20 minutes play Travis scored for Bradford City.

In the second half Bruce scored a flucky goal for Homersters. The ball seemed going wide but wind caused it dip under the bar. Westham's only goal came through Morton.—Reuter's Special.

LEAGUE FOOTBALL RESULTS

LONDON, April 11.

The following are the results of the football matches played in the League to-day:—

FIRST DIVISION

Astonvilla 2 Manchester City 2, Bolton 2 Sunderland 1, Brentford 3 Grimsby nil, Derby 2 Leeds 1, Everton 5 Westbromwich 3, Huddersfield 1 Birmingham nil, Middlesbrough 2, Arsenal 2, Portsmouth 2 Chelsea nil, Preston 3 Liverpool 1, Sheffield Wednesday nil Blackburn nil, Wolverhampton 1 Stoke 1.

SECOND DIVISION.

Barnsley 2 Doncaster 1, Bradford City 3 Westham 1, Burnley 1 Norwich 1, Charlton 4 Nottinghamforest nil, Fulham nil Southampton 2, Hull nil Blackpool 3, Manchester United 4, Bradford nil, Newcastle 2 Swansea nil, Plymouth 3 Bury nil, Portvale 1 Sheffield United 1, Tottenham 1 Leicester 1.

THIRD DIVISION)
(Southern section)

Bournemouth 3 Bristol City nil, Bristol Rovers 2 Aldershot 2, Cardiff 3 Queens Park Rangers 2, Clapton Orient 1, Swindon 2, Crystal Palace 2, Exeter 2, Gillingham nil, Watford nil, Luton nil, Millwall nil, Northampton 3 Newport nil, Notts County 1 Torquay nil, Reading 3. Brighton nil, Southend nil Coventry nil.

THIRD DIVISION
(Northern section)

Accrington 1 Oldham nil, Barrow 1, Carlisle 1, Chester 4 Darlington 1, Chesterfield 2, Mansfield 1, Crewe 3 Wrexham 2, Lincoln 5 Gatehead nil, New Brighton nil Hartlepools nil, Rochdale nil, Tranmere nil, Southport 2 Halifax nil, Stockport 1 Rotherham 2, York nil Walsall nil.

SCOTTISH LEAGUE
(First Division)

Aberdeen 6 Albion 1, Airdrieonians 1 Motherwell 1, Arbroath nil Celtic 2, Ayr 1 Dunfermline 2, Clyde 1, Hearts nil, Hamilton 1 Rangers nil, Hibernians 3, Third Lanark nil, Partick 1, Dundee 1, Queen's Park 1, Kilmarnock nil, Queen of South 1, St. Johnstone 1.—Reuter's Special.

Bristol Beat Leicester

LONDON, April 111.

The following are the results of the matches played under Rugby Union rules to-day:—

Bridgewater 3 Blackheath 11. Bristol 13 Leicester 6, Cardiff 7 Barbarians 3, Gloucester 32 London Welsh 13, Llanelly 6 Northampton 6, Neath 13, Devonport Services 8, North of Ireland 7 Birkenhead Park 14, Plymouth Albion 17, Old Merchants Tylors 14, Sale 6 Rosslyn Park 3, Bath 18, Old Crantleighans 8, Cheltenham 3 Headingley 5, Swansea nil Harlequins 3. Waterloo 8, Coventry 3, Newport 3, Grosskeys nil, Torquay Athletic 14 Universities Athletic Union 19.—Reuter's Special.

INDIAN EDISON'S ANNIVERSARY

Kayastha Prabhus Celebrate Dr. Shankerrao Bhise Day

Under the presidentship of Mr. M. R. Jayakar, Bar-at-Law, the first anniversary of the Indian Scientist and Inventor Dr. Shankarrao A. Bhise, D.Sc. Ph. D. was celebrated on 8th April 1936, in the Hall of C. K. Prabhu Sabha, Dadar, Bombay. The function was largely attended.

Sir Govindrao, while proposing Mr. Jayakar to the Chair, observed that great men came and went but very rarely did they come across men of the unique type and extraordinary intelligence of Prof. Bhise. To-day they had a good luck in selecting the President, who too, literally falls under the category of Nation Builders. Though not himself a Scientist, Mr. Jayakar carried an unquestioned reputation of holding his balance between the rulers and the ruled, indeed a very difficult problem fit only to be handled by men of superior intellect.

Mr. C. N. Vaidya, Secretary, read the messages, prominent among which, was one from Sir Raghunathrao Sabnis, Kt. C.I.E., of Kolhapur, whom late Dr. Bhise always honoured as his teacher and first appreciator of inventive faculties. Sir Raghunathrao in his message said that he had the rare pleasure of watching the growth of the deceased's intellect and his all too rapid progress in the field of scientific research. His extraordinary powers of observation and a keen desire to go to the root of any problem that came before him for solution, coupled with his tenacity of purpose and unique powers of concentration, enabled him to attain the high rank among Scientists of international fame, which is accorded to him by the World of Science.

Messrs. R. R. Sabnis, Y. K. Pradhan, L. B. Raje, M. V. Donde who spoke next eloquently touched upon numerous broad-lights and side-lights which illumined the life of Dr. Bhise.

Barrister Jayakar thanked the organisers for having given him the chance of coming amonst their small attractive community and make their acquaintances. Dr. Bhise, though accidentally born in Kayastha Prabhu community, was a man of the world. As a great Scientist, he not only brightened the traditions of India's Intellectual and Spiritual superiority in a foreign land of Scientific Research, but proved his worth as a pioneer Nation Builder. His memory ought to have been worshipped on a wider cosmopolitan basis than such a small meeting of his community people. The chief point that attracted him most in this Indian Edison's life, was his gallant and persistent effort to bang open the doors of the Unknown, the Domain of Super-natural. He wanted to realise the potentialities of the Super-natural. Had he lived but 20 years more, surely he would have shown to the world that a trip to Moonland was not a myth but a concrete fact. He rightly treated his genius as a divine gift of God, and flatly refused to abuse it by inventing devices of human destruction. When his Autobiography and the brochure entitled "My spiritual Mission and Lotus Philosophy of Life' save the light of the day, they would throw a flood of light on many physical as well as super-natural problems that baffled the world.

Believer as he was in the truth of re-births, he advanced a sanguine hope that Dr. Bhise very soon would come back amongst them to carry on his holy mission of human evolution and expansion of the unknown potentialities, which alone might give them a better world than they lived in.

With a hearty vote of thanks to the Chair by Mr. A. A. Chitre, (Chief Judge, Small Causes Court) the function came to an end.

York Beat Bramley

LONDON, April 11.

The following are the results of matches played under Rugby Northern Union rules:—

Batley 12, Huddersfield 9, Bramley 7, York 25, Castleford 18 Featherstone 5, Halifax 21 Dewsbury 12, Hullkingston Rovers 5, Liverpool 5, Hunslet 13 Hull 3, Keighley 17 Leeds 2, Leigh 11 Acton and Willesden 11, Oldham 24 St. Helen's Recreation 8, Salford 2 Swinton 9, St. Helens 5 Warrington 10, Streatham 10 Broughton 17 Widnes 28 Rochdale 3, Wakefield 3 Bradford 5, Wigan 29 Barrow 12.—Reuter's Special.

FOUR YEARS FOR BREACH OF INTERNMENT ORDER

DANGAPUR, April 12.

Jyotish Chandra Das Gupta, a detenu interned at Uiipur thana, who was sent up by the police for trial under the Bengal Suppression of Terrorist Outrages Act for having written an unauthorised letter to a local College student in violation of the terms of restrictions imposed upon him under the above Act, was convicted by the Sadar S. D. O. as Special Magistrate and sentenced to suffer four years' rigorous imprisonment.—United Press.

Bury Futile Controversy By Mass Organisation

VINDICATE SOCIALISTS' ATTITUDE

Congress day was celebrated by the F Ward District Congress Committee on Sunday. The National Flag was unfurled and saluted at the Kamgar Maidan at 8 a.m. Mr. S. B. Mahadeshwar unfurled the flag to the tune of "Zenda Uncha Rahe Hamara."

Mr. Mahadeshwar addressing those present at the function said that that was the 7th day of the National Week. The F Ward Committee had decided to observe the day as "Congress Day" as on that day the open session of the Congress would be held at Lucknow under the presidentship of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. At the same time as they were saluting the flag, at Lucknow also representatives from all over India who had gone there to attend the session would be doing the same. The speaker then explained the significance of the National Flag and how in its name thousands of their countrymen had made immense sacrifices. He exhorted them to hold the flag aloft and never allow it to be lowered whatever happened.

CONGRESS AND CONSTITUTION

Mr. C. K. Narayanswami then addressed the gathering. He said that the country was faced with a critical situation. Over two years of inaction and aimless drift had brought about political depression in the country. There was no life in the country. And a futile controversy had been raised over the attitude of the Congress towards working of the New Government of India. They were now agitated over the question whether Congress should accept ministerial offices or decide on creating constitutional deadlocks. It was unfortunate that secondary questions should have assumed the importance of the major problem of the struggle for Purna Swaraj. It was, therefore, considerable relief to see Pandit Jawaharlal in their midst as their leader. He had by his dynamic personality and grip over the fundamental problems changed depression into hope.

WELCOME FEATURE

One welcome feature of the happenings at Lucknow was the open support of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru to the Congress Socialists. The speaker had no doubt that in the coming months the Socialist line would meet with increasing support and by the time the Congress was faced with the elections to the new legislatures, the forces of radicalism would have gained sufficient strength in the Congress and the country to thwart the attempts of the forces of political reformism and reaction to drag back the Congress from its high pedastal. He appealed to the audience to co-operate in the activities of the Congress and thus help to put new life in the organisation.

JOIN CONGRESS

Mr. L. V. Kondaye who followed, said that the Congress was a mass organisation and the masses had always responded to its call. With the low franchise of the Congress, it was possible for every section of the community to make its influence felt by joining the Congress.

Mr. D. D. Wadia contended that in India's struggle for freedom the most potent weapon was Swadeshi. It all took the vow of Swadeshi and stuck to it despite inconvenience and even a little loss, the day would not be far off when India would be free.

The function then came to a close.

Peasants' Conference At Satana In May

(From Our Correspondent)

NASIK. (By Mail)

Intentive propaganda is being carried by the Congress workers in the district for the forthcoming Conference of the peasants of the district, which the District Congress Committee has decided to hold at Satana in Baglan Taluka in May next.

VIGOROUS PREPARATIONS

Mr. G. H. Deshpande, accompanied by Mr. V. B. Manerikar, Secretary of the Nasik City Congress Committee, visited Satana, on 3rd instant when they discussed with Congress workers and peasants from all over the Baglan Taluka in the same connection, and appointed a provisional committee to carry on the work of the Conference up to the formation of a reception committee. They addressed public meetings at Satana as also Khamtana in the same connection.

The peasants are giving a splendid response to the idea of the District Congress Committee of organising the Conference of the peasants of the district.

NATIONAL WEEK

The celebrations of the National Week commenced here, on the 6th instant, with the flag salutation ceremony performed in the Tilak Chawk, under the auspices of the City and District Congress Committees.

In the same afternoon several Congressmen and volunteers, led by Mr. Kakasaheb Gadre hawked Khaddar from door to door.

At a largely attended meeting held the same night on the Y. M. Maidan, with Mr. R. H. Gadre in the chair, Messrs. G. H. Deshpande, P. J. Sabnis and V. B. Manerikar delivered effective speeches exhorting the audience to strengthen the hand of the Congress.

Trade Relations Between India And Czechoslovakia

(Continued from Page 3.)

about 67 million Crowns worth of jute. As jute practically is a monopoly of Bengal, it can only mean Indian jute. "Through enquiries with important Indian jute exporters, for example the firm of Birla Brothers, it can be ascertained that one or two of our factories buy from this firm goods considerably higher in value than what Indian statistics give as the value of our total imports."

Q.—Can one expect extension of opportunities for practical training for Indian students in Czechoslovakian concerns?

A.—"Certainly, yes. This question however, cannot be answered generally; cases will have to be decided individually. I am informed that some attempts have been made in this direction with certain results. As far as I am concerned, I shall surely support such attempts, and I hope young Czechoslovakians with qualifications will also have opportunities for work in undertakings in India."

"As with all problems, here also, the practical organization of exchange of our youths, will play an important part. And I believe that the Indo-Czechoslovak Society under the leadership of Professor Dr. Lesny which has found also sympathetic reception in the Indian public—statements among others of Dr. Tagore, Pandit Nehru, Mr. S. C. Bose, Mr. Erulkar, etc., affirm to this—will we able to render for this a good service."

TO-DAY ON RADIO

Empire Broadcasting

MONDAY, APRIL 13.

2-0 p.m.—Big Ben. Arthur Salisbury and his Orchestra, relayed from the Savoy Hotel, London. Wedding in Midgetland (Translateur). I give my Heart (Milloecker).

2-15 p.m—Variety.

2-35 p.m.—A Recital by Gladys Corlett (Violon-cello). Vinanelle (Pianelli, arr. Salmon). Scherzo (Dittersdorf). Habanera (Ravel). Serenade espagnole (Glazunov). Allegro Spiritoso (Senaille, arr. Salmon). Gavotte (Popper). An Old Irish Melody (arr. Squire).

3-0 p.m.—Talk: "Conquest of the Air."—8.

3-30 pm.—"Eight Bells" A repeat performance of a popular nautical revue, by Mungo Dewar. The cast supported by the BBC Men's Chorus and BBC Empire Orchestra; leader, Daniel Melsa; under the direction of Eric Fogg. The programme produced by William Maclure.

Greenwich Time Signal at 4-30 p.m.

4-30 p.m.—The News.

4-50 p.m.—Orchestral Music.

5-0 p.m.—Close down.

Bombay Programme

VUB 350.9 metres 855 ks/s.

EASTER

10-30 a.m. Light Classical Music. Kadim Hussein. 12-0 p.m. A Programme of Rex Records. 1-0 p.m. Close down. 6-30 p.m. Light Music. 7-0 p.m Commercial News. 7-15 p.m. Shree Bhagwat Geeta Pravachana. (In Hindi). Pandit Laxmanrao Oghale. 7-30 p.m. Saxo Solo. 7-50 p.m. News in Hindi. 8-0 p.m. K. H. Wakankar of Bhor. In Light Musical Fare. 9-30 p.m. News in English. 9-45 p.m. "India and the World." E. J. Gough, B.A. (Oxon). 10-0 p.m. Leon Abbey and his Band. (By kind permission of the Indian Hotels Co., Ltd., Taj Mahal Hotel).

Delhi Programme

VUD 340.136 metres. 882 kc/s.

6-0 p.m. Time Signal. Sarangi Solo. I. B. S. Orchestra. 6-5 p.m. Ramzan Khan of Delhi. Tarana. 6-10 p.m Master Farhad and Karrar. Clarionel and Jaltarang—Desi. 6-20 p.m. Zohra Jan. Dadra. 6-30 p.m. Haidar Husain Chaughtai. Sitar-Marwa. 6-40 p.m Ramzan Khan of Delhi. Ghazals. 7-0 p.m. I. B. S. Orchestra. Dhun Kedara. 7-20 p.m. Zohra Jan. Ghazal. 7-20 p.m S. Dasi Mohd. "Imdad-e-Bahmi." 7-30 p.m. Ramzan Khan. Ghazal. 7-40 p.m. Haidar Husain. Sitar—Basant 7-45 p.m. Zohra Jan. Thumri. 7-55 p.m. Mookerji. Sarod—Behag. 8-0 p.m. Hamare Bachhe. Kumari Satya Suri. 8-15 p.m. Ramzan Khan. Thumri. 8-25 p.m. Zohra Jan. Ghazals. 8-45 p.m. Ramzan Khan. Ghazal. 9-0 p.m. Zohra Jan. Ghazal and Geet. 9-15 p.m. News in Hindustani. 9-30 p.m. News in English. 9-45 p.m. A vision of the Future Sind. The Hon'ble Sir Ghulam Hussain Hidavatullah, K.C.S.I. 10-0 p.m. The 4th Bn. Prince of Wales Own 8th Punjab Regiment.

Calcutta Programme

VUC 370.4 metres kc/s. 49.10 metres 6,109 kc/s.

12-36 p.m. SB Time Signal. Ted Frangoponic and his Blue Harmony Boys. 1-36 p.m. Educational Broadcast for School Students by Nripen Chatterjee—"The Everest expedition—its early History." 2-6 p.m. Bengali Songs. Kumari Amiya Sircar. 2-21 p.m. Sreematy Uttara Devi. 2-36 p.m. Kathakata by Pt. Raghunath Bhattacharya. 5-36 p.m. Light Bengali Song Nitai Ghatak. 5-46 p.m Rural Reconstruction Series—Talk. 6-6 p.m. Vocal Music—(Bengali). Sm. Ushabaty and Ranjit Roy—Duet. 6-21 p.m. Harshadev Roy. 6-36 p.m. Bhabatosh Bhattacharya. 6-51 p.m. Surendra Chandra Chakravarty. 7-6 p.m. Suranath Mazumdar. 7-21 p.m. Anil Bagchi. 7-36 p.m. Instrumental Music. Bishwa Nath Chakravarty—Sarode Solo. 7-51 p.m. SB News Bulletin in English. 8-6 p.m. A Studio Concert. Featuring:—Magda Cyanes—Soprano Billie Mahon—Elocutionist. Margaret Picachi—Syncopated Pianist. 8-51 p.m. SB Weather Forecast. General News Bulletin, Market Prices, Jute and Gunny Closing Rates.—(In Bengali). 9-6 p.m. SB Light Bengali Songs. Sm. Binapany. 9-21 p.m. p.m. SB Sm. Ashalata. 9-36 p.m. SB Sm. Radharany. 9-51 p.m. SB Interesting News of the World by Chitra Gupta. 10-6 p.m. Weather Forecast, General News Bulletin, Market Prices, Jute and Gunny Closing Rates. (In English).

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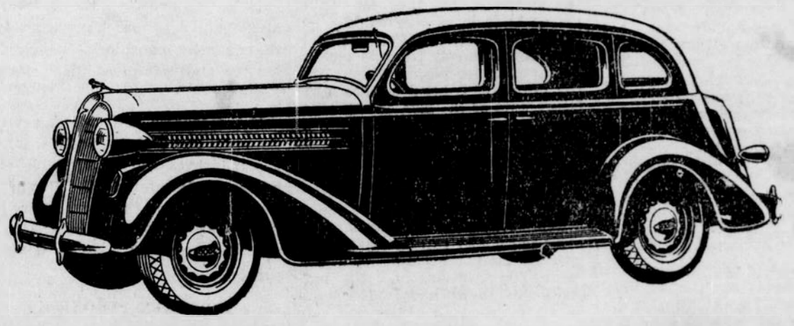

DODGE SIX

22 Years of Leadership!

Not only is the DODGE the Aristocrat of its class but it has been the Leader for the last 22 years. The memorable and unique display on the 7th and 8th March at the JUHU AERODROME given by the Chrysler 'Dare-Devil Drivers' in Dodge cars, assembled at our Works, amply proved DODGE STAMINA, DODGE STABILITY and DODGE DEPENDABILITY, and the impregnable safety of the DODGE ALL-STEEL BODY.

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Radiant in new streamline styling, outstanding in comfort and driving ease, these are one of the world's finest motor cars. Amazing in every detail that contributes to their long, low-swung, extremely smart appearance, to their breath-taking acceleration, to their unbelievable smoothness, and to their economy of operation and maintenance, these cars attain new and notably impressive heights in motoring satisfaction.

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City & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day.

Hindu: Chaitra Vad 7, 1992
Muslim: Mohurrum 20, 1354
Parsi: Avan 10, 1305
Hightide: 3-01; 16-18
Lowtide: 9-07; 22-17
Sunrise: 6h. 23m.
Sunset: 6h. 55m.
Easter.
Public Holiday: Banks closed.

CIVIL HOSPITAL FOR THANA

The opening ceremony of the Vithal Sayana Civil Hospital at Thana will be held on Wednesday, the 15th instant at 5 p.m. (S.T.). Lord Brabourne will perform the opening ceremony.

K.B.H.B. FREE OPHTHALMIC HOSPITAL, PAREL, BOMBAY

The total number of patients that attended the Hospital in the month of March 1936 was 4,748 out of which the new patients number was 1,119.

SOCIAL WORKERS SOCIETY

The monthly Study Circle of the Social Workers' Society will meet to-morrow (Tuesday) at 6-45 p.m. (S.T.) at the Ram Mohan School Hall.

CALL TO SCOUTS

Scouts, in their proper uniform with staves, of all the four local Scout Associations of Bombay are required to meet at the General Telegraph Office, near Flora Fountain, to participate in the Vicerегal function on Friday, the 17th instant at 7 a.m. in the morning and Saturday the 18th instant.

Any information regarding this will be available from Sir Chunilal Mehta, Scout Hut, between 6 to 7 p.m. or from the Hony. General Secretary.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

EXCELSIOR: "Break of Hearts". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 4 p.m.
REGAL: "Strike Me Pink". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY: "Snehlata". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
CAPITOL: "Royal Balinese Dancers". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE: "The Petrified Forest". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PATHE: 'Mary Burns Fugitive". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WELLINGTON: Daily Change of Programme. Time as usual.
PLAZA: "East of Java". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
GLOBE: "Khyber-Pass". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
MINERVA: "Dhoop-Chhaon". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee at 2-45 p.m.
KRISHNA: "Dharma-Ki-Devi". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, at 2-30 p.m.
IMPERIAL: "Deccan Queen". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.
MAJESTIC: "Gulam-Daku". Daily at 5, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee. at 2-30. p.m.
CENTRAL: "Rose Marie". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
KOHINOOR: "Dharmatma". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee to-day at 2-30 p.m.
LAXMI: "Savitri". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee to-day at 2-30 p.m.
PALACE: "Curly Top". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m. To-day at 10-30 a.m. "Sign Of The Cross".
EDWARD: "Phantom Empire" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m. To-day at 10 a.m. "Sign Of The Cross".

SOCIETY FOR THE PROTECTION OF CHILDREN IN WESTERN INDIA

The annual general meeting of the society for the protection of Children in Western India will be held in the Municipal Corporation Hall to-morrow (Tuesday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.).

GULABDAS NARSIDAS F. Y. A. SCHOLARSHIP

The Trustees of this scholarship write:—

The selection of students for the Gulabdas Narsidas Scholarship will be made by the Trustees about the 20th June 1936 from the deserving students belonging to the Visa Vaida Bania community. Applications are invited on or before 15th May 1936. All applications must be in prescribed forms which will be supplied to students on application to the Bhaidas R. Master Narotam Nivas, Nehru Road, Ville Parle, B. B. and C. I. Rly.

LEARN URDU AND BE UNITED

Speaking on Linguistic Unity, in a public meeting of the Anjuman Taraqi Urdu, Mr. Nami Sandilvi dwelt on the fact that Swaraj would remain a dream to Young India if the country failed to achieve Linguistic Unity. He said that until there was one common bond of union between the two major Communities of India, nothing was possible either of Independence or Everlasting Bliss. Further he stated that common cord of love and mutual understanding was possible only by a common media of communication, viz., Hindustani language. Urdu, he said, was a dialect of Delhi and Meerut neighbourhood and it was brought up by Indian sages like Charnas Bhatas, Sevagas and Panchol and was chastened by famous bards like Pushya, Kedar, Mesand and Ananyadas. It was patronised by Rajas like Todar Mal and Man Singh, and was worked up by reformers like Ramanand, Kabir and Nanak. It was adopted by Ram Das, the father of the great poet Surdas for spiritual communion. It was late in the 17th century, in the time of Shah Jehan, that the name, Urdu, meaning "Lashkar", was given to the language of Hindustan. This view was also supported by the celebrated writer Prof. Bronnkoff who has contributed a series of valuable articles on the conception, birth and youth of Modern Urdu which he observed was a mixture as much of Hindi as of Persian. In its primary form, Urdu embraced 60 to 70 per cent Hindi words and closely followed Hindi grammar. It was later that it borrowed from Persian the syntax, the metres of poetry and the texture of thought, to make the language full-fledged, of first-Land importance and utility. The lecturer begged the audience to take to Urdu as vehicle of expression and as a means to get their ends. Urdu was an united language of Hindus and Mussalmans alike, and in its original form was an offspring of Hindi Prakrit which under long and restrained influence of the spoken Persian and its vocabulary, gradually softened itself, until it came to acquire the present form and texture. It is the language fully nourished on foreign resources and worth the use of all scientific and philosophical purposes.

LAL BAVATA PRESS KAMGAR UNION

The Managing Committee's meeting of the "Lal Bavata Press, Kamgar Union will be held to-day, Monday at 9 p.m. in the Union's Office.

LECTURES ON "TABLIGH"

Under the auspices of the Anjuman-e-Tablighul Islam, a mass meeting of the Muslims of Bombay will be held at Sir Cowasjee Jehangir Hall to-day (Monday) at 9 p.m. (S.T.) when prominent speakers will deliver speeches on "Tabligh".

MUSLIM MEETING

Under the auspices of the Anjumane Tablighul Islam, Bombay, a public meeting of the Muslims of Bombay will be held to-day (Monday) at 9 p.m. (S.T.) at Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall, when many prominent Muslims will deliver their speech on "Tabligh".

JALIANWALLA BAG DAY

Under the auspices of the 'F' Ward District Congress Committee a public meeting will be held to-day (Monday) at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the Kamgar Maidan, Poibawdi when Sjt. C. K. Narayan Swami, S. B. Mhadeshar, P. R. Lele, L. V. Kondaye, Madan Shetty, D. D. Wadia and others will speak.

GATHA SOCIETY

A meeting of the Gatha Society will be held to-morrow (Tuesday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) at the K. R. Cama Oriental Insitute's Hall (Ravelin Street, Hornby Road, Fort) when Ervad Framroze Ardeshir Bode, B.A., will give an exposition in Gujerati on "The Influence of Zoroastrian Literature on other religious literatures."

AIR MAIL POSTAL NOTICE

Suspension of the Bombay-Trivandrum Air Mail Service.

The Bombay Trivandrum air mail service will cease operation with the Northbound flight leaving Trivandrum on Monday the 20th April 1936. The last southbound flight will leave Bombay for Trivandrum on Wednesday the 15th April 1936. The service will be re-opened after the monsoon, on a date which will be notified later. Air mails for and from places served by this service will be diverted to the Karachi-Madras Air Service.

National Week Meeting

Under the joint auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee and the Bhuleshwar District Congress Committee there will be a public meeting to-day (Monday), at 9 p.m. (S.T.) at Champagalli near Mulji Jetha Market, at which Sjt. Manibhai Desai, the Vice-President of the Bhuleshwar District Congress Committee, will preside and Messrs Motichand Kapadia, Manishankar Trivedi, N. B. Deshpande, Yeshwant Parulekar Bhagwandas Kapadia and others will address the meeting.

CITIZENS EXPRESS SYMPATHY WITH TAXI-STRIKERS

Commissioner Requested To Accede To Demands

A huge public meeting was held at Chowpatty under the presidentship of Mr. Vithaldas D. Govindji, Municipal Corporator to express sympathy with the taxi-strikers, and a resolution was passed to be duly communicated to the Police Commissioner—to end immediately the dispute and redress grievances of the taxi-wallas. The members of the Taxi Drivers Union mustered strong at the meeting in their Khaki uniform.

Four more taxis were registered on Sunday, a holiday, and it is gathered that the privilege of allowing the same old metres (8 as.) without readjusting for the proposed rate with only a seal that the rate is reduced to 6 as. a mile on the side of the metre was granted to these. Also the necessity of having the usual annual V. J. Technical Institute seal for the year 1936 signifying the "bonafides" of the metre-readings was also overlooked. This policy followed by the Commissioner is causing considerable discontent among the constituents of the Taxi-Transport of Bombay.

A SUCCESSFUL APPEAL.

The representation made by the Union Secretary, Mr. S. H. Jhabvala, to a prominent Hotel in Bombay of the unjust parking of taxis in their compound bore fruitful result. The Hotel management ordered that no unauthorised taxis should be parked in their enclosure, and it is understood the contractor who had hired the space has not yet submitted his cars for inspection in pursuance of the Union's policy.

As a consequence of being ordered to quit the premises, the blacklegs are parking their taxis by the side of the roads near about the hotel in the Apollo Bunder and Colaba areas. The strikers are agitated over this and feel that the police should not allow it.

Speakers at the meeting voiced the above sentiments.

The resolution referred to was moved and supported by some members of the public.

A member of the Congress Socialist Party also spoke supporting the resolution.

APPEAL FOR PUBLIC SYMPATHY.

Mr. Jhabvalla explained the difficulties of the taxiwallas and appealed for sympathy from the public for their cause.

Mr. Liaquat Hussain, president of the Union said that their demand for the four-anna-tariff was a just one, and in claiming it they had no intention of coming into clash with the other sections of transport, as they had enough scope to exploit without any such eventuality.

Other members of the Union stated that the taxi-trade suffered seriously from the bus competition as well as from private cars which carried on a huge trade (private cars numbered nearly 1,500, the particular speaker said). Suffering under such serious disabilities coupled with depression they could not henceforth carry on their trade on any rate except that of 4 annas a mile. The inordinate postponements of the Commissioner's reply was causing much inconvenience.

Several members of the public also spoke.

The president of the meeting said that the taximen's cause was a just one and none else except they themselves could be better judges of their situation and as such had a right to fix their rate.

LETTER TO COMMISSIONER.

The following letter was sent by the Chairman of the meeting to the Police Commissioner.

Govind Building,
Princess Street,
BOMBAY, April 12.

To,
The Commissioner of Police,
Head Police Office,
Bombay.

Dear Sir,—At a public meeting held to-day (Sunday) at Chowpatty under my presidentship, the following resolution was unanimously passed as to which your kind and earnest attention is invited:—

"This public meeting of the citizens of Bombay is in hearty sympathy with the demand made by the taxi-drivers and owners of Bombay for four-annas-per-mile rate and earnestly requests the Police Commissioner to accede to the just and reasonable demand of the taximen and to soon terminate the present strike and remove the trouble that the public are suffering.—Yours truly

(CHAIRMAN).

HEAVY SENTENCES FOR CHEATING

RANGOON, April 12.

The Headquarter's Magistrate of Thayetmyo sentenced U. Mya, a former police station officer of Allianmyo, to eight months' R. I. with a fine of Rs. 1,000 and sentenced Maung Myint, head constable, and Tun Sein, Bazaar Headman, each to four months' R. I. with a fine of Rs. 1,000.

They were found guilty of cheating in connection with rewards valued at Rs. 2,000.—A. P.

Holiday For Shiva Jayanti

(From A Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Under the auspices of the Lokmanya Seva Mandal a public meeting of the mill workers was held at DeLisle Road Cement Chawl Maidan on the 8th April under the Presidentship of Dr. A. P. Naik, Messrs R. T. Masoorkar Ghagre Master, S. R. Parab, and Ragji Master spoke on the resolutions asking for a holiday on Shiva Jayanti Day which is observed on the 2nd day of Vaishakh.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF BOMBAY

An ordinary monthly meeting of the society will be held in the rooms of the B. B. Royal Asiatic Society, Town Hall, Bombay, on Wednesday, the 15th instant at 6 p.m. (S.T.).

PAPER TO BE READ

"Popular Beliefs about the Sacred Pippal Tree". by Mr. K. A. Padhye.

IN AND AROUND — BOMBAY —

(From Our Staff Correspondents)

The Muslim League Session

Satisfactory arrangements were made in connection with the all-India Muslim League Conference, which concluded its deliberations on Sunday. A number of volunteers were in attendance throughout and helped the delegates, some of them hailing from far away Punjab, in attending to their work without much inconvenience. One matter, however, deserves to be brought to the notice of the organisers of the Conference. Their publicity arrangement was rather defective, and the inconvenienc caused to the Press could have been avoided, by creating a special department for their session. It is hoped that this mistake will be rectified in the future. They should see that copies of the Presidential address and the address of the Reception Committee Chairman are made available to the Press a few days in advance, so that the newspapers will have reasonable time to do justice to such addresses.

Cinema Tickets

The police authorities must take action to check the ramp of selling cinema tickets by outsiders at increased prices, after buying them in lots at the box-office. Whenever there is a good picture at any picture-house in the city, as a rule, some persons go in advance and buy a number of tickets, with the result that within a few minutes of the opening of the booking office, the usual number of tickets are sold out, and the box-office is closed for further booking. Outside the ramp starts, the profit will be at least one-third the price of the ticket in some instances and half its price in others. The victims are generally the middle classes and the lower classes, for to buy out the upper-class seats is always a risky and hazardous business. Generally such dealers are seen in groups near the cinemas, where Indian pictures are being shown and generally many a respectable citizen has felt it inconvenient to visit the theatres with his family. It is essential that the Police Commissioner should go into the question in consultation with the cinema-owners, so that effective ways may be devised to put a stop to this nuisance.

WORKING COMMITTEE MEETING

LUCKNOW,
(Congress Camp), April 12.

The Congress Working Committee meeting to-day was not attended by Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya for a long time as he had gone to attend the Exhibition. In his absence the Committee is understood to have discussed the propriety of Dr. Pattabhi's conduct in opposing the official resolution on the Government of India Act. Almost towards noon, however, he went in and participated in the discussions on the resolutions relating to Indian States and the Economic Programme to be placed before the Congress.

The resolution on Indian States will be issued almost immediately.

The resolution relating to the Economic Programme requires further discussion and the draft will undergo changes.

The Associated Press lobby correspondent in Congress Nagar States that Pandit Jawaharlal will make a statement this afternoon in the Subjects Committee meeting.—A. P.

All For Advertisement!

(From Our Correspondent)

LUCKNOW (Congress Camp, April 12

Quite a sensation was caused among the vast concourse in Moti Nagar this afternoon when an aeroplane circled several times over the Nagar and the Congress pandal and dropped numerous leaflets. Many ran to be the first to catch the leaflets and discovered that they were merely attempts on the part of an enterprising insurance company to accord a welcome to the Congress delegates and visitors.

One delegate remarked "I thought the Reception Committee had exercised some imagination and thrown leaflets welcoming us all."

JAWAHAR CONCLUDES ADDRESS.

(From Our Correspondent.)

LUCKNOW,
(Congress Camp), April 12.

Pt. Jawaharlal concluded his presidential address at 9-30 p.m. having taken two and a half hours to deliver it.

He introduced a small number of new points including reference to Terrorism, Federation and debates in the Working Committee over the Government of India Act resolution.

Derailment On S. I. R.

MADURA, April 12.

Owing to the derailment of No. 1409 down goods train at Tirumayam at 6-59 a.m. to-day, through running on the Trichinopoly-Manamadura section of the S. I. R. main line is interrupted. Transhipment is being arranged. Through running will probably be resumed at about 10 a.m. on the 15th.—A. P.

TALK OF THE SUBURBS

(BY A SUBURBAN MAN)

Yesterday from the very early hours of the morning the Catholic population of the suburbs rang with merry making and gaiety. The churches where crowded with devout Christians who regard Easter as one of the greatest feats, for with this Resurrection of the God-Man, things came to life and victory.

Easter is the supreme victory of that belief in personal immortality which has inspired hope and its rich harvest in human effort and has thus made not only the Christian world but even the non-Christian world to keep its memory in solemnity and great pomp.

CROWDS AT FANCY FETE.

That Fancy Fete in aid of the Bandra Band Fund was opened yesterday by Khan Bahadur Shaikh Mohyuddin Vazir Deputy Collector of the Bombay Suburban District who spoke on the various activities of the Band Fund committee and wished them every success. It was a grand show..... Fancy stalls with fascinating young ladies in fancy costume. Buttonhole says one, chocolates says another, baskets of sweets and whatnot.

Masquerades and displays, flowers drill by two convents and a girls school were greatly applauded by the crowd.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE

G. I. P. Railway.

Timings at Victoria Terminus (on and from 1st April, 1936):—

	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Madras Mail	6-00	22-00
Peshawar & Lucknow Express	6-15	23-00
Calcutta Mail via Nagpur	7-30	17-50
Calcutta Mail via Chheoki	3-15	21-45
Madras Express	10-15	13-50
Deccan Queen	10-25	17-15
Punjab Mail	10-50	18-55
Poona Mail	11-40	15-30
Nagpur Express	14-00	22-10
Poona Fast Passenger	16-50	11-50
Poona Express	19-35	8-15
Allahabad Express	20-15	7-10

B. B. & C. I. Railway

Mail, Express and Passenger train timings in force from 1st April, 1936:—

Trains.	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Ahmedabad Passenger	5-35	22-20
Delhi Express	6-00	22-05
Gujarat Mail	6-45	20-25
Kathiawar Mail	7-40	21-50
Frontier Mail	8-30	21-30
—Do.—on Saturdays	8-35	.....
Ahmedabad Passenger	14-20	13-40
Kathiawar Express	19-00	8-45
Baroda Passenger	21-10	8-55

ARRIVALS AT BALLARD PIER.

Frontier Mail (on Saturdays only for passengers for Europe at 8-50.

THE EXCELSIOR
Three Shows To-day
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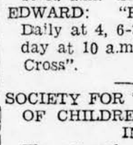
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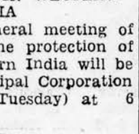
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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: MONDAY, APRIL 13, 1936

THE CONGRESS

The Jubilee session of the Indian National Congress, which is being held at Lucknow this week, bids fair to be an important landmark in the history of that national institution and of the country. This seems evident from a number of facts considered together: the circumstances in which the session is being held, the country's unanimous election as its President, for the second time, of one whose radical views are well known to it, the general tenour of the presidential address and the many evidences in the country to show that the ideals set forth therein are not going to be empty dreams. The Congress is being held at a time when the whole country is seething with discontent at the apparent failure of its last struggle for freedom and the relentless repression, evidence of which is provided on the very eve of the session by the arrest and detention without trial of Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose. In such circumstances the country has with one voice acclaimed Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru as its leader, not merely with a desire to honour him for his past services and sacrifices but more from a resolve to follow him in his expected heroic endeavour to redeem the situation, to make amends for recent set-backs and lead the country nearer to independence. The nation's confidence in him is strengthened by its knowledge that ever by his side to support him is Mahatma Gandhi, even as Dharmaraja was the counsellor and supporter of Arjun in the epic story of Mahabharat.

A Stirring Call

In such a setting is the presidential address presented to the country. It is all that was expected and desired to be, a message of hope and good cheer to the war-weary, and an earnest appeal to the Congress to link itself still more closely and organically with the people and present a united front against imperialism. It unfolds a vision of a new civilisation in India wherein the poor, the lowly and the exploited shall have their full measure of political freedom and economic competence. It is instinct with a sound philosophy of Socialism in every part of it but recognises that India will have to fashion her Socialist order and fit it into the nation with her peculiar national genius. It is an earnest attempt to reconcile Socialism and nationalism that takes due note of the numerous difficulties created by foreign domination. Altogether, the address is bound to inspire millions in the country with a new hope of emancipation from economic as well as political bondage and and is bound, too, to fill them with the exhilaration of the struggle for such a glorious ideal.

World Situation

A notable feature of the presidential address is that it deals with the Indian problem not as an isolated phenomenon but as part of world politics. "We see the world divided up into two vast groups to-day—the imperialist and fascist on one side, the socialist and nationalist on the other," says the President; and he urges that India should take her stand in this vast struggle "with the progressive forces of the world which are ranged against fascism and imperialism." He notes how "a clear and definite fascist mentality has developed among our rulers and how closely allied is imperialism to fascism." And referring to the repression born of this mentality—"the horror of these years and the nightmare that we have experienced"—he says that if there are some who have been cowed down by it, there are others who have steeled themselves to a greater resolve to end it. He deplores, however, "the spirit of disunion spreading over the land, a strange 'malaise', and petty conflicts among old comrades."

Reorganize The Congress

How are we to deal with the problem of a growing fascist mentality on the part of the rulers and the spirit of conflict among the people? Pandit Jawaharlal believes that the present state of things is due to the fact that "we have largely lost touch with the masses and are deprived of the life-giving energy that flows from them." He accordingly suggests a thorough reorganisation of the Congress. "The Congress, he says, "must be not only *for* the masses, as it claims to be, but *of* the masses; only then will it really be for the masses." And only then, he adds, will end the petty conflict of interests among the present groups of middle class leaders of the Congress. According to Pandit Jawaharlal, "the real problem for us is, how in our struggle for independence we can join together all the anti-imperialist forces in the country, how we can make a broad front of our mass elements with the great majority of the middle classes which stands for independence." But he is convinced that the main strength of a really uncompromising front "must inevitably come from the active participation of the peasantry and workers." He accordingly suggests that our primary Congress Committees should be made a more "living organisation" somewhat like the thousands of town and village soviets in Russia, "constantly discussing, debating, criticising, helping in the formulation of policy." He also suggests the affiliation to the Congress of workers' and peasants' unions, so that the Congress "could have individual as well as a corporate membership, and could influence and be influenced by mass elements."

End The Constitution

Turning next to the programme of work for the Congress, Pandit Jawaharlal rightly attaches far more importance to work in the country than in the Councils. As for the new Constitution, he is convinced that "our attitude can only be one of uncompromising hostility and a constant endeavour to end it." He suggests that Congress should contest the elections to help propaganda among the masses, provided that we do not tone down our programme and policy "in order to win over the hesitating and compromising groups and individuals." But he wholeheartedly opposes the acceptance of office in any circumstances as "a vital error." He has, however, emphatically declared at the meeting of the Subjects Committee that, much as he would like to have an immediate decision against office, he knew Congress was sharply divided on the question and he would not countenance any split on this issue. At the Subjects Committee he said on Saturday that Congressmen "should try to keep the Congress organization intact and no disunity should be allowed to occur in their ranks." This highly praiseworthy attitude enabled the Subjects Committee to support the Working Committee's draft resolution deferring the decision on the question of office to be arrived at by the A.I.C.C. at the proper time after consulting provincial Congress Committees.

Work In The Country

Putting most emphasis on work among and for the masses, he highly commends the popularising among them of the idea of a Constituent Assembly. He hopes, too, that the Constituent Assembly will itself finally solve the communal problem. He fully recognises the importance of the various items of the present programme which, he says, "have a social, a political and an economic value which is difficult to measure but which is apparent enough to those who have studied their effects." Pandit Jawaharlal recommends a more comprehensive programme including, among other things, the encouragement by Congress of workers' and peasants' unions. He would also "welcome the organization of other special interests, like those of the women in the general framework of our national struggle for freedom. It may be expected that the Congress session will formulate a well-considered programme of work for and among the masses.

United Front

Highly important as programmes are, even more important is the spirit of co-operation among the various groups of Congress workers carrying out the programmes. Pandit Jawaharlal, who is much distressed by "the spirit of disunion spreading over the land and petty conflicts amongst old comrades," describes how he himself gets on with his colleagues and commends similar cooperation to all other workers. He says: "Whether we agree or disagree, or whether we agree to differ, there is a strong desire on our part to continue to co-operate together, laying stress on our many points of agreement rather than on the differences. That is the right course and, as a democratic organisation, that is the only course open to us." It is only by such a spirit of unity and co-operation amongst Congress workers that they can secure anything like a united front with anti-imperialist workers outside the Congress. And when such a united front is achieved the advent of independence cannot be long delayed.

UNITED FRONT

Precedents From Russia And Egypt

(BY K. F. NARIMAN.)

III.

Perhaps the Russian example will appeal to our young impatient friends most. They will be the first to admit that in point of extreme idealistic socialism, as well as in organisation, discipline and complete revolutionary mentality, the Bolshevik party stands first in the world. A close and careful study of the history of its rise, growth and development shows that till the last, when it assumed power on behalf of Proletariat, it sought sustenance and strength in compromises, alliances, collaboration and even close co-operation with all and sundry in the land, including Menshevikes and Cadets, representing moderate parliamentarians, and even sections of landholders and nobility—at one time, closely associating with its enemy the Provisional Government, in order ultimately to secure the overthrow of Tsardom and transfer of political power to the people. This policy and attitude is very vividly expressed, both by Lenin and Trotsky, the Brain and the organising Hand, behind the Russian Revolution. It was this policy that first resulted in the "February" success and again brought about the failure of Monarchist plot to restore Tsardom in August 1917. In that critical period, Bolshevists had to face two powerful political opponents at the same time, the Mensheviks and Cadets, representing the 'bourgeois' Parliamentary republic on Western pattern, but strong and inveterate opponents of the proletariat, and General Kornilov's Military clique, who worked for the restoration of Monarchy.

Lenin's and Trotsky's Views.

Trotsky's and Lenin's observations on the situation are worth reproducing to serve as an instructive warning against all talk of class-war in India at this juncture. Trotsky said: "Kerenskey and Kornilov were two varieties of one and the same danger, but these two variants, the one chronic and the other acute, came into conflict with each other in August 1917. It was necessary to ward off acute danger first and then settle with the chronic. With that object they united and made common cause with their political opponents, Kerenskey . . . They unhesitatingly announced that in the struggle with the Monarchist Kornilov, they were prepared to form a military and Political Union with the Provisional Government. They showed great political wisdom and tact". Thus Lenin, even more emphatic and clearer on the same point, says:—"Without sacrificing their principles or goal or confusing either organisation or lowering their banner, the Bolshevists were always ready to harmonise their action with the political opponents and enemies, if this made it possible to deal a blow at another enemy more dangerous at a given moment. Thus the persecuted Party saved the Provisional Government which had repressed and slandered it . . . It would have been the profoundest mistake, not to have joined the political opponents out of spirit of revenge or malice or petty-mindedness. There was nothing improper in these compromises."

Such quotations may be multiplied, but the above are sufficient to convince anybody that to provoke economic class-war at the present juncture in India would be doing, though inadvertently and unconsciously, the greatest disservice to the main political cause.

Gradual Progress.

The first move towards Nationalisation even on a limited scale, in Russia was by Decrees of November 7th, 8th, 1917 i.e. days after the complete overthrow of

(Continued On Page 13 Col: 6)

ACHARYA DHRUVA

A Colleague's Appreciation

By S. V. Puntambekar.

Acharya Dhruva retired from the Benares Hindu University on the 31st of March, 1936, after 16 years of service as its Pro-Vice-Chancellor. He had ceased to be the Principal of the Central Hindu College in July 1935. He has accepted the request of the University to continue as the University Professor of Sanskrit. During the last month he received a number of farewell addresses and parties from students and professors in which feeling references were made to his personality, and to his work as Pro-Vice-Chancellor, as Principal, as Professor and as colleague, eulogising his liberal mind, his great learning, his intellectual guidance and noble qualities.

I had heard of Dhruvaji at Surat in 1920 from one of his pupils. I, however, met him for the first time at Ahmedabad in December 1921. His keen, penetrating eyes, his joyful and humorous temper and his liberal outlook easily attracted me. But it was only when I joined the Benares Hindu University in the August of 1925 that I came in real contact with him. For the last ten years I have enjoyed his company and have seen him intimately in a variety of situations and have associated with him in a number of ways.

Gandhiji's Gift

Acharya Dhruvaji was the gift of Gandhiji to the Benares Hindu University. It has been organised and governed by two wise and noble men, one a great Pandit and the other a great Acharya. The Pandit gave it an ideal form and a moral tone. The Acharya developed within it liberty of thought and intellectual search. He was its ideal professor. He possessed a mind which was open and critical, a temper human and rational, a character simple and devoted, and an outlook broad and sympathetic. He will be remembered more as an ideal teacher and loving colleague than as an administrator or a person in authority.

Some call him a philosopher. But he was not attached to any system or school of philosophy. His mind perhaps saw prison in every system and error in every theory or ideal. It was not bound by any particular viewpoint or ideal to which it would subordinate itself in its desire for knowledge. He was not "Ekantavadi" but "Anekantavadi". He did not feel like opposing or asserting a particular view. He allowed every one to prevail or fulfil itself in its own way. What he really liked was contact of mind with mind. He was a great admirer of students' reading-rooms, professors' clubs and college libraries. He considered them as the most important aspects of a real University life. He was anxious for such continuous contacts in an educational institution rather than its partcular ideals, ways and disciplines.

Socratic Mind

He was for an inward discipline. He believed in the autonomy of the student and the freedom of the professor. He did not want any particular discipline imposed on their activities or time-tables. Really speaking, there was no place in his scheme for a principal or head as a coercive authority. There might be perhaps for a co-ordinating or judicial committee. I found him always referring executive matters which fell within his jurisdiction to the Syndicate for its advice and decision.

He had a typical Socratic mind which did not believe in the sanctity of laws and customs without trying to value their contents, justice and utility, and a sceptic attitude which hesitated to admit the certainty of doctrines and principles. As he was not enveloped in particular aspects of life, new needs and embarrassing environments exerted no depressing or distressing effect upon him. Like a philosopher he would see all the aspects of a problem or event or situation, but he was liberal enough not to press for his own solution. He would gladly accept the view of the majority or of the highest authority. His observation or criticism was always suggestive and not assertive. Like the jesting Pilate he had no faith in particular solutions or visions of truth.

Philosophic Doubt

This attitude of his mind no doubt enlightened rigid minds, but it also corrupted weak or conceited ones. I do not think he believed in a regular system of day to day class lectures, though he in a way gave lectures himself. But his lectures were Socratic talks and contacts, enlightening, thought-provoking and bringing out new view-points and aspects of the problems under discussion. He would not impose his personality or opinion on the student, but would what his intellectual appetite and upset his fixed and narrow ideas. He wanted the students to read more as well as to think more. He himself was a voracious reader and a great lover of books. His motto was "Truth and Love." His mind was certainly inspired by a philosophic doubt which was always in search of reality but not finality. It was in a state of process. It did not claim any achievement, for that would mean stagnation—a state which he abhorred. It would like to unveil every "golden vessel" in order to get a vision of the nature of truth contained or confined within it.

Intellectually he was cast in a Hellenic mould, though culturally he was a great Hindu. But like them he did not create a world of barbarians and mlechhas in his intellectual and cultural outlook.

He was not attracted to the University for position of power or profit, but was actuated by an

(Continued on Page 14.)

Frankly Speaking

ABYSSINIA'S PROTEST

Last week's proceedings at Geneva in regard to the Italo-Abyssinian war constitute an ignoble record for France. With open and complete disregard for international decency and humane principles M. Flandin has made his country and the League of Nations wallow in the mud. It is little wonder that his attitude has created a very unfavourable impression among the smaller States. The tragedy is that smaller States can exercise little influence, that if one of the Big Powers takes a determined stand in favour of betrayal, the League surrenders. This is the most consistent "achievement" of the League. And there is truth in every single word of Abyssinia's protest that the League does not distinguish between aggressor and victim and has all along ignored her appeals for the assistance which it had freely imposed on itself as an urgent obligation. When the League of Nations itself cannot dare to stand up to Italy, the preference of the International Red Cross for discretion over truth and humanitarianism—its very 'raison d'etre'—is intelligible, if also nauseatingly contemptible.

A SHAMEFUL OMISSION

The Muslim League, the twenty-fourth annual session of which was held here during the week-end owes an apology to its own sense of gratitude and decency. A condolence resolution was passed, as was but meet and proper, regretting the death of certain Muslims some of whom were never connected with the Muslim League. Were not Tasadluq Ahmad Khan Sherwani and Arif Hasvi worthy of a few words of sorrow by the Annual Session of the Muslim League? These two men served their country and community—including the Muslim League—as very few gentlemen who graced the platform of the League on Saturday and Sunday have done. Yet the League showed its gratitude by ignoring them. The memory of their noble patriotism is not in any way affected by this omission. But will Mr. Jinnah, Sir Wazir Hasan, Sir Md. Yakub and the rest of them try to realise what light it throws on them and their organisation? We could tell them, but they would not like it.

COMMENDABLE APPEAL

The first day of the Sessions was taken up by the addresses of the Chairman of the Reception Committee and the President, Sir Wazir Hasan. As to the former, Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim himself confessed that he was like a new volunteer in the field. His review of the situation need not detain us except heartily to endorse the following appeal of his:—

"For the sake of God, of our country and our community, let us make disagreement and discord a thing of the dead past, and let us invite others also to make it so. Let us approach our people and say that we cannot do without unity and let us ask the Hindu leaders to say likewise to their people."

GOOD IN PARTS

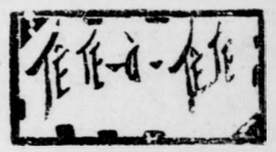
Sir Wazir Hasan's speech is a pleasant departure from Muslim League addresses of the last few years. He gets a good glimpse of real problems, although he does not quite face them. His is a gallant and almost successful attempt to make his egg resemble, as little as possible, the proverbial Curate's. It is remarkably good in parts. Here we propose only to refer to the good in it, for, we are afraid—although we devoutly pray that our fear prove false—we will have to deal with the lead during the rest of the year until the 25th Session of the League. His condemnation of repression—which Lord Willingdon would dismiss as a "catch-phrase"—is a challenge to Sir N. N. Sircar and Sir Henry Craik at their most abusive. He denounced Imperialism and British domination in almost unequivocal language. He effectively exposed the hollowness of the old British plea about the danger of complete and immediate democracy in India. He plainly declared that he could tolerate no more with patience the inferior status of India.

DECISIVE CONDEMNATION

As to the New Constitution, very few have spoken from the platform of the Muslim League,—and from that of the Muslim Conference—in terms of decisive condemnation as his: "It is anti-democratic, it will strengthen all the most reactionary elements in the country and instead of helping us to develop on progressive lines, it will enchain and crush the forces making for democracy and freedom." He suggested that Safeguards are meant to protect European interests. And as to the Governors' powers, "It seems", he says, "well nigh impossible to conceive of a dictator possessed of greater powers". His analysis of the Communal Award in terms of the "Muslim Demand" omits only the irresistible logical conclusion that the Award should be more than four times as unacceptable to Muslims as it is acceptable. So far we have referred to one aspect of Sir Wazir Hasan's address. We hope to deal with his programme and his appeal for unity on another occasion.

A WELCOME MOVE.

Everybody in the city is now heartily tired of the taxi-strike, which, apart from the great hardship it is causing to the taxi-drivers, is a source of great inconvenience to the public. We have repeatedly urged in these columns the urgent desirability of arriving at a settlement, but though it will be two weeks tomorrow since the strike began, the situation yet shows no clear signs of improvement. We are, therefore, glad, to find that some members of the Municipal Corporation are interesting themselves in this affair and that they have sent a requisition to the Mayor for convening a special meeting of the Corporation to consider the situation. We indeed feel that such a move ought to have been made long before this, because the members of the Corporation, as a body of responsible citizens are vitally interested in the situation and are thoroughly qualified to act as mediators. It is to be hoped that the Corporation will now do its utmost for a speedy end of the strike.



WITHOUT COMMENT.

"In order that she may play her part to perfection in the Viceregal life of India Lady Linlithgow, who sails with her husband, the new Viceroy, very soon, has spent 100 hours before a mirror in a West End fitting-room. It has taken Lady Linlithgow and her dressmaker five months to evolve her magnificent wardrobe."

—"Daily Telegraph."

* * * *

Writing about Lord Willingdon's character, as revealed by his handwriting, a writer says:

"He is not a revolutionary. His watchword is the inevitableness (?) of gradualness'."

That might as well be the writing on the wall',—for all to see and beware!

* * * *

Sir Wazir Hasan, the President of the Muslim League, said in his address that there was no need now for the "All-India Muslim Conference" to exist.

And at their last session, we recall, the Conferencewallahs expressed the same opinion about the League.

We, of course, heartily agree with both the views.

* * * *

In the course of his address Sir Wazir Hasan pronounced:

"The ultimate object of the constitutional advancement of the Muslims of India, as represented by their several political organisations, is the attainment of responsible Government for our motherland and I have also shown that in its essentials the object of the Indian National Congress is the same; and there is no question that the object of other various political organisations in the country is the same, including the two new organisations of landholders of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh."

Which discovery provokes the following observations:

(1) If the objects of the League and the Congress are the same, will Sir Wazir Hasan join the Congress?

(2) What is the exact significance—the subtle significance, one might say—of bringing in a reference to U. P. landholders' organizations?

And this from our impertinent Junior Colleague—but the Junior Colleague is too Junior.

* * * *

ON THE GENEVA FRONT.

Baron Aloisi complains that in all recent manifestations of the British Government Italy has been ostensibly ignored.

The Abyssinian representative, too, we understand, has the same complaint to make.

* * * *

Italy, said the Baron, wishes to know if her collaboration in the work of European reconstruction is desired.

At the meagre price of Abyssinian destruction?

* * * *

Mr. Eden emphasized the importance of getting the negotiations with Italy started without delay by a visit to Rome.

Some one could also have suggested a visit to Addis Ababa, Harar and Jijiga. But then no diplomat likes an African holiday in summer.

* * * *

The Abyssinian delegate complained that the League did not distinguish between the victim and the aggressor.

He should be glad if the League is so very impartial and does not start bestowing lavish favour on—the aggressor!

* * * *

The Turkish Government have sent a communication to the League asking for a revision of the Treaty of Lausanne so as to delete the demilitarization clauses concerning Bosphorus and Dardanelles.

This is said to have considerably upset Herr Hitler, who is reported to have shouted the German equivalent of "These Turks will never learn!" across the Little Entente.

* * * *

Doctor Kutakoti, the Shankaracharya, characterized Arya Samajists as the "Nazis of India."

We now await a spirited protest from the slandered Arya Samajists.

* * * *

Several unmarried citizens of Quebec have demanded subsidy for remaining bachelors.

They deserve it, too, for they carry on an industry that is vital to the freedom of man.

Forcing Constitution On Unwilling People

MUSLIM LEAGUE'S EMPHATIC PROTEST

Jinnah To Form Central Board To Contest Provincial Elections

While agreeing that the Provincial Autonomy scheme of the new Constitution "be utilised for what it is worth," the All-India Muslim League condemned the Federal Scheme of the Central Government as "calculated to thwart and delay indefinitely the realisation of India's most cherished goal of complete responsible government."

The League considered that Parliament should review the whole situation afresh regarding the Central Scheme, to avoid disaster if forced upon the people and persisted in "as it is entirely unworkable in the interests of India and her people."

A resolution to the above effect was moved by Mr. M. A. Jinnah at the League session on Sunday morning, and was unanimously carried after several delegates spoke on it.

Sir Syed Wazir Hasan was in the chair.

Before the session of the All-India Muslim League rose for lunch on Sunday, Sir Syed Wazir Hasan, President, referred to his Presidential Address, in which he said, "So far as the new constitution is concerned, you have already decided to work it."

Sir Syed Wazir said that it was not so, and the League did not decide its attitude on the question of working of the new constitution, as that question was left by the League Council at its previous meeting at Delhi held on February 29, last, to be decided by the annual session. On account of this slight error, Sir Wazir was prevented from commenting in his presidential address, on the question of working the new constitution.

When the All-India Muslim League session met on Sunday morning a resolution was passed conveying the condolences of the League to Her Gracious Majesty, Queen Mary and H. M. King Edward VIII, in their bereavement, at the demise of King George V.

Another resolution congratulating His Majesty King Edward VIII on his accession to the throne, and assuring him of the loyalty of the "Muslims of India" was also passed.

The session expressed its sense of sorrow and sympathy at the death of Khan Bahadur Hafiz Mohammed Hedayat Hossain Saheb formerly Secretary of the League, Sharif Dewji Canji Saheb, Makhdum Syed Rajan Bux Saheb and the Hon. Sheikh Makbul Hosain.

The League conveyed its sense of gratitude to Mr. Jinnah for his spirit of service in intervening on behalf of the Punjab Muslims in the Shahidganj Mosque Dispute.

CONSTITUTION COMMITTEE

A committee consisting of Mr. Hosain Imam, Sir Mahomed Yakub, Mr. Abdul Matin Chowdhury and Mr. Ali Bahadur Khan, was elected to revise the constitution of the All-India Muslim League, on a motion by Mr. Ali Bahadur Khan.

Sir Mahomed Yakub, said that Mr. Ali Bahadur Khan came to the All-India Muslim League after 15 years, and hoped he would remain in it for more than 15 days. Mr. Ali Bahadur Khan did not know that the constitution of the League was amended already thrice in the past. It was not so elastic as the name of Mr. Ali Bahadur Khan's paper (laughter). The resolution was carried.

JINNAH'S RESOLUTION

Mr. M. A. Jinnah, then moved:

"The All-India Muslim League enters its emphatic protest against forcing the constitution upon the people of India as embodied in the Government of India Act, 1935, against their will and in spite of their repeated disapproval and dissent expressed by various parties and organisations in the country.

"The League considers that having regard to the conditions prevailing at present in the country, the provincial scheme of the constitution be utilised for what it is worth, in spite of the most objectionable features contained therein, which rendered the real control and responsibility of the ministry and legislature over the entire field of the Government and administration, nugatory.

"FUNDAMENTALLY BAD"

"The League is clearly of opinion that the All-India Federal Scheme of Central Government embodied in the Government of India Act, 1935, is fundamentally bad. It is most reactionary and retrograde, injurious and fatal to the vital interests of the British India—vis-a-vis the Indian States, and is calculated to thwart and delay indefinitely the realisation of India's most cherished goal of complete responsible government and is totally unacceptable.

"The League considers that the British Parliament should still take the earliest opportunity to review the whole situation afresh regarding the Central Scheme before it is inaugurated or else the League feels convinced that it would not bring peace and contentment to the people, but on the contrary, it will lead to disaster if forced upon the people and persisted in as it is entirely unworkable in the interests of India and her people."

NO RESPONSIBILITY IN CENTRE

Mr. Jinnah thought it unnecessary to go into the long history of the Goverment of India Act, but he briefly summarised what the demands of the people of India were and when they began to be made. The real issues came to the fore-front in 1924, if not earlier, when provincial autonomy was taken for granted already at that time. Lord Reading was willing to call the leaders of India and come to a settlement with them. In 1924, therefore, the question of provincial autonomy did not trouble the leaders. Then came the Muddiman Committee in 1925, when it was again known that the Government would grant provincial autonomy scheme. But it was not the Provincial Autonomy that the people were fighting for. The main issue was about control and responsibility in the Central Government. That meant, control and responsibility in the vital departments, which should be managed by ministers responsible to the Legislature. There was the question of Defence. Because unless the people of India had defence in their hands, unless they had the sword in their hands to defend their homes and hearths, they could not be expected legitimately to fill their place in the comity of nations.

As regards Finance, any one would appreciate that without money one could do nothing. So was the case about Commerce and Industry. These were some of the vital departments, though there were many other departments, the present government considering, for instance, that the Law and Order Department was more vital than any thing else. They then fought for control and responsibility in the vital departments.

What did the country get in the new constitution?

Mr. Jinnah challenged contradiction of his statement that India got 2 per cent. responsibility and 98 per cent. safeguards and special powers to the Governor-General. It was not only that. It was most remarkable that this 2 per cent. of responsibility was hampered and hedged in, in several ways.

COMPOSITION OF ASSEMBLY

Firstly one-third of the number of members in the Assembly of the First House, would be the nominees of the Indian princes. Then there were in British India certain conservative elements. There was large representation to the Europeans.

The constitution was expressly so designed, Mr. Jinnah observed, that leaving alone extremists and Socialists, the programme of even moderate nationalist Indians of advanced ideas, would never go through the First House.

If by miracle or manoeuvre any measure went through the First House, there was the equally powerful Second House, where the representation for the Princes was 40 per cent. responsible to none, not even to the subjects of the State. That was so far as the composition of the Legislatures was concerned.

If a measure went through these two Houses, there was the Governor-General.

Mr. Jinnah did not think that any where in the whole world, there was any person, who exercised such powers. He was therefore justified in protesting against the constitution being forced on the country.

Mr. Jinnah then referred to the situation as regards India. There were four major parties sitting as it were, at a chess-board. There were the British people, as a collective entity. There were the Indian Princes, the Hindus and the Mahommedans.

The object of Great Britain was to maintain, inviolable and intact, the power and authority of Great Britain, as a dominant party that must maintain its "Raj" in India.

The object of the Indian princes was that they did not want any kind of democratic government. They seemed to think, that if the British Government might hand over certain power to the people of British India, was it not better that the Princes should come in to keep a control over any such power given to the people of British India.

A COMMON CAUSE

The object of the Hindus and Muslims was common to a certain extent. The Muslims were anxious, declared Mr. Jinnah, and were as ready as any Hindu nationalist, to stand by the country and struggle for the freedom of the country (Cheers).

But, this was the first time that the people were trying a constitution by which the Government was carried on by a majority rule and the Muslims were a minority community. It was not a religious question. It was a question whether they should not have sufficient safeguards which would inspire confidence in them, so that they too could whole-heartedly join with the sister communities in the march for freedom.

Unfortunately, there was no agreement between the Hindus and Muslims on this question.

The fact thus remained that the people of India were not united as yet, and could not present a united front. Mere resolutions did not impress the British Government. Leaving alone the question of unity of the whole people in India, even in communities there was no unity. If Muslims were divided, Hindus too were in a similar condition. Among them, there was the Indian National Congress, the Hindu Maha Sabha and the Liberal Federation.

Was there any community in India, asked Mr. Jinnah, which could say that it was willing to follow one leader? What impression could be created on the British Government in these conditions? The case of the Hindus and Muslims, was similar to that of two cats who went to law before a monkey.

One might ask, why the new constitution should be criticised, when the people were in such a helpless position. But he could at least express his opinion about this constitution forced on the country. One might again ask, "What will you do when the constitution comes into being?" Mr. Jinnah recalled the conclusion of the Treaty of Versailles against the consent of Germany. He thought it necessary to go into the ring of the new constitution, not to work it, in the sense in which the British Government understood that word. This constitution involved grossest breach of faith on the part of the British Government. They had stated that no constitution would be framed unless there was the greatest common measure of agreement in favour of the constitution, in the country. Only, it seemed to him, there was the largest common measure of agreement among the conservatives in Great Britain and that was all.

He would submit to the new constitution under protest, just like the German nation under the Treaty of Versailles.

But at the first opportunity, he would begin to tear off as many pages of the Government of India Act, as possible. No constitution could be forced on the people, unless it was with their agreement.

Referring to the methods open to him to adopt, Mr. Jinnah said that he would take up "Constitutional Agitation," inside and outside the legislatures, to create those forces which would constitute sufficient pressure to bend the British Government to the will of the people of India.

But that was a task, he confessed, which could not be done by Muslims alone. It could be done only by the two communities standing shoulder to shoulder in their demands.

CONGRESS POLICY CRITICISED.

The largest organisation the Indian National Congress was like an ostrich. The Congress arrogated to itself that it represented national India. Further than that, it did not care anything about communities. That was the greatest mistake which the Congress had been committing. The Congress would never reach the goal, which it wished to reach, and which he too wished to reach, if they carried on this policy. If the Congress wanted to prolong the British domination in this country, then let it continue its present policy.

He appealed to the Muslim community that they must organise and unite. If the 80 million Muslims could unite, they could compel the Congress to come to them for unity. If the Congress did not want them, they should see that the Congress would come to them.

CURRIMBHOY'S SUPPORT.

Sir Currimbhoy Ibrahim, in supporting the resolution, said that the time had come when the Muslims should be united and well organised, the Indian National Congress would then be willing to come to settlement with a well-organised body.

Raja Ghazanfarali Khan, supporting the resolution of Mr. Jinnah, warned the Princes against being dragged into the new constitution, leading to a conflict with the people of British India. One necessary condition for the Federation to come into being was that the Princes should express their willingness. So far they had not expressed themselves in this way. The Princes must not forget that the situation in British India was marked by communal strife and political conflict of the acutest kind. When the Princes sent their nominees to the Federal Legislatures, they would have to play the part of the official bloc as far as support to Government was concerned, with the result that the relations between British India and the Indian States would be strained. The princes should refuse to join the Federation, in their own interests and in the larger interests of the country. They should not enter the Federation unless there was complete unity and understanding between the two communities and secondly when there was a friendly understanding on the working of the new constitution, between the British Government and the people of British India. There was a large number of British Indians who were not enemies of the Indian States. Besides the question of paramountcy was not settled. There was a number of cent officials in the Indian States, and if they were sent to the Federal Legislature it would only result in the creating of a kind of official bloc, which entered the legislature through another door, and the responsibility for the presence of such a body hitherto on the shoulders of the Government, would be shifted on the shoulders of the Princes. If all the dangers of the Princes entering the Federation were exposed, then it would be upto the Princes to take heed of these dangers and keep out. Thus would be the Federation postponed indefinitely. At that stage, the Government would have to revise their decision and accede to responsibility at the centre to British India alone.

IMAM'S FURTHER SUPPORT.

Mr. Syed Hosain Imam, Leader of the Opposition in the Council of State, in supporting the resolution said that no constitution would be acceptable to the Indians, unless it were framed by their own representatives. He was not afraid of any special powers to the Governor-General, if he could have the power of the purse. But even this was not given.

After speeches were made by Atiya Begum, Mr. Ismail Chowdhury and Mr. Akhtar Hussen, the resolution was put to vote and carried. The House rose for lunch.

Sir Syed Wazir Hasan who presided over the Muslim League Session in Bombay

Provincial Elections To Be Contested

Raja Ghaznafar-Ali-Khan of the Punjab moved the following resolution at the resumed session of the Muslim League Conference:—

"Whereas the Parliamentary system of Government which is being introduced in this country, with the inauguration of the new Constitution, presupposes formation of parties with well-defined policy and programme which facilitate education of the electorate and co-operation between groups with proximate aims and ideals, and insures the working of the constitution to the best advantage; and, whereas, in order to strengthen the solidarity of the Muslim community and to secure unity for the Muslims they should or-

(Continued on page 13, col. 1.)

MISHAP TO EDEN'S 'PLANE

Encountered By Snowstorm He Was Forced To Land At Lympne

LONDON, April 12

Mr. Eden returning from Geneva encountered over the channel in a snowstorm wherein a mishap to the "Dione" occurred. Mr. Eden landed at Lympne and will stay for the week-end with Sir Phillip Sasoon.

It is now stated by technical experts that "Dione" was not struck by lightning but became highly charged with static electricity. The radio installation broke down and the compass became demagnetised. The pilot decided to land at Lympne six passengers from Brussels and Cologne taken by a relief plane from Croydon.—Reuter.

LONDON MONEY MARKET

LONDON, April 11.

Although Monetary ease continues applicants for this week Treasury Bills were cheered by obtaining a fair quota of bills at slightly improved rate.

British public's Easter spending power is shown by further increase of about eight million in note circulation, thus bringing the total within a short distance of record established last December. Exchanges are quietest. Wall Street is steady.—Reuter.

Major-General Alliston Toker Dead

LONDON, April 11.

The death has occurred of Major General Sir Alliston Toker.

(Alliston Toker entered Bengal Army in 1860 after acquiring high proficiency in Bengali, Hindi, Arabic and Sanskrit, became Captain in 1872 Major in 1880 and Major-General in 1877. He served in Bhutan and Egyptian expeditions.)

LORD LINLITHGOW REACHES ADEN

ADEN, April 12.

Lord and Lady Linlithgow arrived at 6 a.m., they landed and were informally entertained at breakfast at the Residency by Chief Commissioner, Sir Bernard Reilly, after which a number of unofficial presentations were made, and a private visit was paid to Aden hospitals. Before rejoining the "Strathmore", Lord Linlithgow paid a brief visit to the Naval Commander-in-Chief of East Indies, Vice-Admiral Rose, in his flagship "Norfolk." The "Strathmore" sailed at 11 a.m.—Reuter.

TIDAL WAVE CASUALTIES

MELBOURNE, April 12.

Four persons were killed and many injured when a huge tidal wave struck the Tasmanian steamer "Narana", in the entrance of Port Phillip Harbour, and threw the vessel on its beam ends. Three members of one family, husband, wife and daughter, were swept off the deck,—hurled into the sea and drowned. Another man was crushed to death by the mere weight of water.—Reuter's Special.

CONGRESS ADJOURNS TO TO-DAY.

LUCKNOW, April 12.

The Congress Session adjourned after the condolence resolutions, offering greetings to prisoners and on Subhas Bose's arrest, had been put from the Chair and passed.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru spoke for 150 minutes in delivering his address which he did in Hindi. The audience which numbered several thousands listened to the address with close attention.

Immediately after the presidential address Mahatma Gandhi left.

Mr. Kripalani, Secretary, then read numerous messages of felicitations and good wishes from all over the world, including communications from Mr. Rash Bihari Ghose, Raja Mahendra Pratap, various Japanese Associations, Messrs. Fenner Brockway, Maxton, Lansbury, Romain Rolland, the League Against Imperialism the Friends of India Society, etc.

The session adjourned until 6 p.m. to-morrow when the remaining non-controversial resolutions will be put from the Chair Thereafter discussion will take place on resolutions of a controversial nature.—A. P.

Airman Melrose's Progress

BAGHDAD, April 12.

Airman Melrose who is making a solo flight to Australia, arrived here this morning and continued to Basra.—Reuter's Special.

STATUS OF DARDENELLES

Turkish Govt.'s Note To Signatories Of Convention

LONDON, April 11.

Foreign Office to-day received a copy of the Turkish Dardanelles note which is addressed to all signatories of the Dardenelles Convention annexed to the Treaty of Lausanne. The British attitude is not likely to be known until after Easter.

The note refers to the changed situation in Europe from both political and military view-points since the Convention was signed in 1923 and says that political crises have made it clear that the present machinery for collective guarantees is too slow in coming into operation. It declares that the present status of the Dardenelles does not enable Turkey in the event of threat of war to provide her legitimate defence. She is therefore, prepared to negotiate with a view to an early agreement for the regulation of the regime of the Straits under conditions which would secure the inviolability of Turkey's territory and in the most helpful spirit for the consequent development of commercial navigation between the Mediterranean and the Black Sea.—Reuter.

AGGRESSION MADE MORE HORRIBLE

ADDIS ABABA, April 11

The Emperor telegraphed to the League of Nations energetically protesting against the continual adjournments in handling Italo-Abyssinian peace proposals. The message points out that five weeks had elapsed since the committee of thirteen urgently appealed to both the belligerents but yet the negotiations only in the preliminary stage again were adjourned. Meanwhile the enemy, undeterred to carry on the war of aggression made it more horrible with daily gas bombardments.

Abuna the archbishop of Ethiopia sent the Easter message to the Archbishops worldwide protesting against the bombing of churches and gassing of civilians by Italians.—Reuter.

"OBSERVING LAWS OF WAR"

Italy's Reply To Geneva

ROME, April 12.

That the Italian Army is observing the laws of war is affirmed in the Italian reply to the Committee of Thirteen's appeal

It says that the Italian Government notes that the Italian denunciation of Abyssinian atrocities will be carefully studied by the competent organisations. It adds that observance of the laws of war have been and is the constant rule of the Italian army. The Government wishes now to give this full affirmation. Such observance should be bilateral. The Italian military authorities cannot prevent any act of abominable atrocity committed by the enemy in disregard of the principles of right and morality.—Reuter's Special.

ITALIANS MARCH TOWARDS DESSIE

ROME, April 12

It is reported that the Italian troops reached the outskirts of Waldia on the Imperial route to Dessie which, military circles expect to be in the Italian hands next week. The whole front is moving southward. It is stated, Italy will not participate in the Locarno military conversations due on Wednesday.—Reuter.

KILLED IN AIR CRASH

ROME, April 12.

General Mario Beltrami of the Italian Air Force was killed in an air-crash while flying solo in the Milan District.—Reuter.

MAXTON & INDIAN SOCIALISTS

Says, They Are Not Prepared To Sacrifice Principles For Popularity

LONDON, April 11.

A message of greetings from the All-India Congress Socialist Party was read at the annual conference of the I. L. P. at Keighley.

Mr. Maxton, member of Parliament, presiding, emphasised that the Party was not prepared to sacrifice principles for popularity. He said workers of all nations were taught to see some others than their own masters as their enemy. Fascist dictatorships easily represented to their people that non-Fascist countries were their enemy. That must be fought.—Reuter's Special.

"REMARKABLE SUCCESS"

"Sunday Times" On Willingdon's Regime

(Special Cable)

LONDON, April 12.

In the most difficult period Lord Willingdon has, by general consent, filled the Office of the Viceroy with remarkable success, declares the "Sunday Times."

Lord Willingdon prevailed by qualities of genius but by those of sterling English gentleman. He combined tact and courage, fairness and firmness, idealism and commonsense in a conspicuous degree. Lord Linlithgow will take over the reigns with every good augury and when eventually his time comes to quit the office he can ask nothing better than repeat the all-round personal triumph which Lord Willingdon beyond question earned.

PROFESSOR KILLED IN 'PLANE ACCIDENT

PORT OF SPAIN (Trinidad), April 11.

A Londoner named Er Brough, also an American passenger and a steward were drowned when a Pan-American Clipper 'plane flying from the North to South America nose-dived in the harbour while taking off. The pilot swerved to avoid a fishing-boat in the semi-darkness of the morning but the 'plane dived into the water and was completely submerged. Sixteen other passengers and seven crew escaped with minor injuries.

Er Brough aged 35 was a professor in the Royal Academy of Music, visiting West Indies to conduct musical examinations.—Reuter.

ETHIOPIANS' STAUNCH DEFENCE

ADDIS ABABA, April 12.

Heavy engagements are reported to be progressing in Ogaden where Gen. Graziani launched new attack.

It is stated the Abyssinians are putting up staunch defence despite the employment of gas by Italians.

The situation in the north is not clear. It is admitted that considerable and undeniably important retreats have been carried out by Abyssinians owing to the withdrawal of Ras Mulgetta's army but qualified military experts do not believe that the Emperor's armies had completely broken the present Italian line with an outpost approaching Desie. The remainder are scattered in isolated spots separated by mountains and valleys, considered dangerous by military observers.—Reuter.

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To Accept Or Not To Accept Offices

Battle Royal In Subjects Committee

RAJEN BABU SPEAKS OUT

Socialist Amendments Defeated: Working Committee Stand Endorsed

Soon after the Subjects Committee, by a clear majority, carried Babu Rajendra Prasad's resolution postponing the question of Office Acceptance to a special session of the A. I. C. C. and rejected the Socialist Party amendments, considerable excitement prevailed near the President's residence and the fear was entertained by a few that Pundit Jawaharlal might resign his presidentship after the session is over.

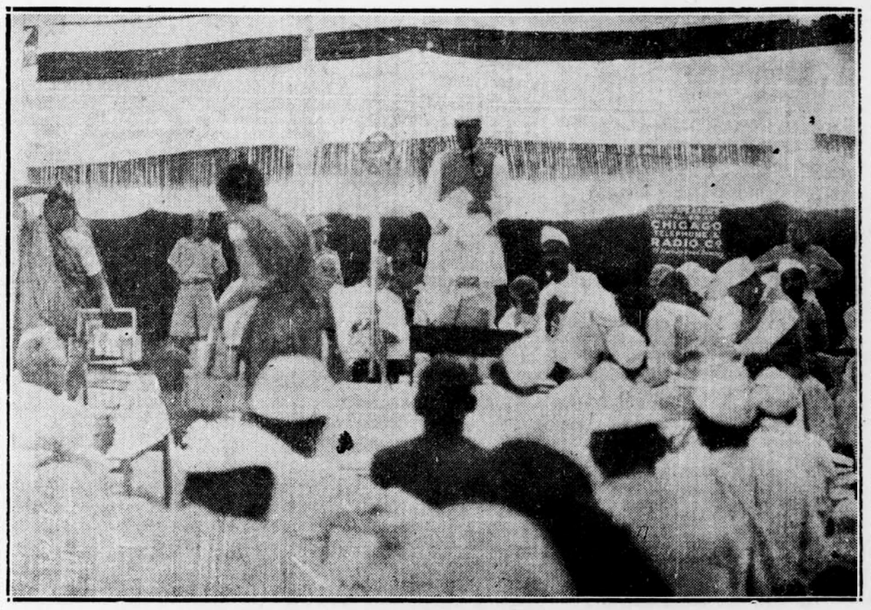
NO BASIS FOR RUMOUR

But enquiries in well-informed circles show that there is no basis for this suggestion, especially in the face of Pandit Jawaharlal's own statement before the Congress Subjects Committee that whatever might be the result of the division, they should all pull together.

SOCIALIST HOPES.

Socialist Party leaders interviewed stated that they hoped to secure a slightly increased number of votes in the open session for their amenaments, at any rate for Mr. Sampurnanand's amendment for creating deadlocks within the legislatures.

Even there, however, there is every chance of Babu Rajendra Prasad's resolution being carried, judged by the views of delegates in the camps.



Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru addressing the Subjects Committee Meeting.

Pandit Jawaharlal, the President of the Congress goes to Subjects Committee pandal with other leaders led by Mrs. Sarojini Naidu.

SATYAMURTI PLEADS FOR OFFICES

(Congress Camp),
LUCKNOW, April 11.

The following is a fuller report of the debate in the Congress Subjects Committee on the Working Committee's resolution on the question of acceptance or non-acceptance of offices in the new Constitution:—

Mr. Satyamurti was the first speaker. In pleading for support to the resolution of the Working Committee, he vigorously met the arguments of the Socialists for a definite ruling out now of office acceptance. He broke silence on the question. He said, after several months and speaking on behalf of Tamil Nadu, he gave whole-hearted support to the resolution. "Honourable members would note, he proceeded and there was laughter at the importation of Assembly language, that the question of office acceptance or non-acceptance was postponed in view of the uncertainties of the situation as it might develop. The world situation was undoubtedly a factor to be watched. Then the situation in India itself was intriguing. Already resourceful, unscrupulous parties were organising themselves in some provinces with the aid of Governors and Governments and, therefore, the Congress could not begin the work of organising for the elections too early. To organise 35 millions of electors scattered in lakhs of villages was not going to be an easy task even for the powerful Congress. A period of seven or eight months was not too long a period. They must get 35 million voters on the electoral register, make them disciplined enough and patriotic enough to vote for Congress candidates alone and this was a task of great magnitude which the Congress could not ignore except at the peril committing political suicide. Not only the voters, but the candidates for 1500 seats had to be obtained and trained in Congress discipline and on the Congress programme, taxing all their energies. And remember a decision now taken would be effective for the eight years for the Provincial Assemblies would last for five years and the Federal Legislatures which would begin probably in 1949 would last another five years. Mr. Satyamurti hoped that the Congress manifesto advising electors would be issued in time before the election.

SOCIALIST AMENDMENTS

Proceeding Mr. Satyamurti referred to the two amendments of the Socialists and refuted the contention that those who would accept office would co-operate in the perpetuation of the system. Congressmen would capture Councils on the electorates created by Government. They would submit to the election rules made by them, accept the Hammond Committee's recommendations and take the oaths of allegiance and Standing Orders and Governors' powers. But the Socialist Party amendment said that though they were good for all these, they would become bad if they accept offices and they would become tools in the hands of Governors. "I have read the Government of India Act and I say that there is every opportunity of serving the cause of the nation if they are self-respecting, patriotic and honorable with the majority behind them and I assert that they would not make themselves tools in the hands of the Government." (At this stage the loud speakers recommenced functioning)

"A BETTER WAY"

"Mr. Sampurnanand had stated if civil disobedience was started their own Congress Ministers would put them in jail. This argument ignored the fact that if Congressmen entered the Councils in a majority, the ministry would be Congress-minded. On the other hand Congressmen, through their Ministers, would put through the constructive part of the Congress programme and try to succeed. If the Governor could not tolerate it, he would oppose it and there would be a clash followed by the suspension of the Constitution. This was a far better way of making the Constitution unworkable than by refusing to accept offices. On the other hand the Congress Ministry could extract maximum good out of the provincial legislatures for the good of the nation.

PUSH TO KHADI

"Congress Ministers could give a push to khaddar production, patronise Swadeshi products, prohibit alcoholic liquor, tackle land revenue problems."

Mrs. Kamaladevi interrupted: What about the budget?

Mr. Satyamurti retorted: Have you read the budget? I have. That is all the difference. (Laughter). If you will vote for the resolution I promise not to be a Minister myself. (Laughter). I am so much interested in seeing this office acceptance question though that I am prepared to pay even this price. If you allow your cause to go by default, your task will be made thousand times more difficult. The Congress will be called a Brahman organisation in South India and Hindu organisation in North India and John Bull will rejoice in the background. I believe in six out of eleven provinces Congress majorities could be obtained. Let us form parties based on political and economic programme and then you will find that the mischief of the Communal Award will be nowhere.

IRISH EXAMPLE

De Valera fought the Constitution by taking office and then broke the Constitution and removed the oath of allegiance to the King. Can't we profit by the example of other nations? The Socialists here merely say "don't accept office." What is their alternative programme they place before us?

Mrs. Kamaladevi: We are going to place our programme.

Mr. Satyamurti: To-day let me vote for the programme which I know and understand. I would like a straight vote in favour of office acceptance for we know the nation is with us; but some have suggested postponement and we are willing reluctantly prepared to vote for postponement of the question. Let not the Socialist impute motives and doubt our honesty of purpose. (Cheers).

BENGAL ATTITUDE.

Dr. Dhar (Bengal) opposing the Working Committee's resolution said that feeling in Bengal was that the new Constitution had been designed with a view to the perpetuating of the communal division and crushing Nationalism in Bengal and the Punjab for ever Therefore people in Bengal wanted total rejection. He asked Mr. Satyamurti what he and other ministers would do if after creating deadlocks they are clapped in jail under an antiquated regulation. He concluded by saying that in Bengal no nationalist favoured acceptance of office.

SCOPE FOR CONSTRUCTIVE PROGRAMME

Mr. Shankarrao Deo (Maharashtra) supported the Working Committee and opposed the various amendments. He said that he had not been able to find out from the speeches of those who opposed the resolution how they proposed to smash the constitution. The real fact of the matter was that those in opposition did not have faith in Congressmen and believed that they would be like wax in the hands of the bureaucracy. He assured them that the object of work in the Council was to help the cause of radical change and stop the spread of communal poison. The speaker agreed with Mr. Satyamurti that the Congress constructive programme could be tried through the Councils and constructive programme alone would bring about a psychological change to develop the strength of the nation to achieve its goal. Though personally he favoured acceptance of office he was prepared to pay any price for unity and, therefore supported the Working Committee's resolution.

SATYAMURTI TWITTED.

Swami Sahajanand supported Mr. Sampurnanand and Mrs. Kamaladevi's amendments and twitted Mr. Satyamurti for his observation that the Socialists did not trust Congressmen's faith. He asked if Congressmen trusted each other, why then had they imposed so many conditions regarding election pledges in the resolution of the Working Committee which began with the assertion of lofty ideals, but ended tamely by taking the Congress back to the Nagpur Congress. They had stated at the Bombay Congress that the coming Constitution was worse than the existing constitution and as the latter was boycotted at the Nagpur session, how could they justify the acceptance of office? "At least the moderates are honest people. They say what they mean. We first put off a decision at Jubbulpore, then at Wardha and now Lucknow also gave no decision. The fact of the matter is that Mr. Satyamurti has left us in doubt that he is going there to make the best out of the Constitution. He also talked of deadlock, but that was his aim for otherwise he would have accepted Mr. Sampurnanand's amendment which merely directs that all means to be adopted in the Councils shall lead to deadlocks. What the nation wants is a movement which will create the power of resistence."

Dr. Satyapal supported the Working Committee resolution and said that those who indulged in tall talk within the pandal could not make the country free. The Working Committee had put forward the most sensible resolution. While the speaker did not endorse the glowing picture painted by Mr. Satyamurti, he believed that Congressmen in Councils would at least prevent mischief being played by communalists and reactionaries.

MAKE MEANING CLEAR

Dr. Profulla Ghose characterised Babu Rajendra Prasad's resolution as a bundle of inconsistencies and cunning device to go into office after a few months. Mr. Satyamurti had at least been straight and almost said: "Let us accept this Constitution for what it is worth for having more hospitals and dispensaries." (Laugher.) If Mr. Satyamurti's annotation is correct then the Working Committee should make the meaning clear. So far as Bengal is concerned even Mahatma Gandhi was not allowed to enter Midnapur District for Harijan tour and no Congress Minister would be able to lift that ban.

Mr. Satyamurti: If I were Minister, I would.

Dr. Ghose: Mr. Satyamurti's alluring prospect is an optical illusion. (Laughter).

Mr. Satyamurti has said that we want to appeal to 35 millions of voters. I ask him why this special preference for 35 millions? Why not make an appeal to the remaining 315 millions? I maintain that for honourable men there is no programme, but to reject the Constitution and organise the masses for independence not substance of independence but independence devoid of British connection. If the present Working Committee cannot give us that programme, let it abdicate."

Mr. Ravishankar Shukla (Central Provinces) said that the compromise resolution of the Working Committee could be supported by both pro-acceptance and anti-acceptance people. Although he himself personally favoured non-acceptance, he urged the House to have confidence in the Working Committee and its members and in this connection he mentioned the names of Sardar Vallabhbhai and Pandit Jawaharlal and others.

TWO MENTALITIES.

Thereupon Pandit Nehru rose and made a statement clearing his position

(Pundit Jawaharlal's statement published in Sunday's issue.)

WHY NOT CAPTURE?

Dr. Suresh Chandra Banerjee opposing the official resolution said that Mr. Sampurnanand's suggestion of deadlock was the one which should be supported. The Congress must organise the peasants, unemployed and labourers and create powerful organisation.

Mr. Visvanathan (Andhra) supported Mr. Satyamurti's point of view. He stood for a radical mentality and that was why he wanted the capture of offices. A self-deying ordinance in the past had meant disaster to India's progress. Why not those who were for Socialism capture offices and carry their programme through?

Mr. Bishambar Dayal Tripati supported Mr. Sampurnanand's amendment for deadlocks.

Mr. Avidesh Prasad Singh supported Mr. Amrithlal Seth's suggestion that the Constituent Assembly should embrace Indian States.

Dr. Khan Sahib advised the House to stand united and start the work for radical change in which case he would be a soldier

WHAT ARE THE "UNCERTAINTIES"?

Acharya Narendra Dev supported Mr. Sampurnanand's amendment. He criticised the official resolution as wanting in decision. He asked what was meant by uncertainties of the situation? Was there going to be a political earthquake in the coming seven or eight months? He could at least appreciate the gesture on the part of the office acceptance section if they stated that they accepted office with a view to make the working of the Constitution impossible.

WHY WE ACCEPT OFFICES

Mr. T. Prakasam said that the Socialists too agreed in capturing legislatures. He said to them: "Why stop short. Go and capture those citadels during these fifteen years the suffering which you have undergone and the country has undergone was caused by people who held Ministries. Why should you not prevent them occupying those places wherefrom they have tried to break the back of the nation and succeeded to some extent? Why do you call it acceptance of office? I say, primarily it is not acceptance of office, but an attempt on our part to oust the enemy from the vantage point from which he could hurt us. We are for independence, for Constituent Assemly and if you, Mr. President, and your Socialist friends would let us occupy those places, I assure you that the Constituent Assembly can be brought into being before long. We are not going there for power or gain. Your mandate is law to us. You can lay down that we shall not accept Rs. 500 salary you fixed at Karachi, but subsist on a mere pittance of an allowance. Why do you say we will be demoralized. Haven't we withstood that till now?"

FIGHTING A PHANTOM

Mr. Kripalani said that both those who favoured or opposed acceptance of office had been fighting a phantom. The resolution said nothing on the subject either way. According to old constitutional ideas the Socialists were right in saying that Government and Opposition both served the purpose of administration and, therefore, rejection of Constitution implied boycott of office, But it also implied boycott of Councils. But that was not revolutionary logic, but constitutionalist logic. Revolutionary logic does not accept the basic principles of the constitution and writes on a clean slate. They capture power by whatever means they can sometimes even by capturing legislatures and accepting office to put through the radical programme. Mahatma Gandhi had corrected himself and stated that Council entry was not sinful, but useful and that a radical party could not leave that platform to the enemy. "The question is one of circumstances. It is a question of facts, not of theories. You do not know what is coming."

At this stage Pandit Malaviya entered the Subjects Committee pandal amidst cheers and took the seat on the dais by the side of Babu Rajendra Prasad. Pandit Jawaharlal greeted him with folded hands, sitting in his place.

Mr. Kripalani continued: "These coming eight months may be momentous. Some circumstances may arise which may automatically solve the problem. There may be struggle. The world situation may change. There may be war. There may be no occasion for us to divide on this very temporary issue.

MIRACLE OF MAHATMA

I have not seen that a programme which makes for radical mentality. Mahatma Gandhi with his humble programme after the Punjab disturbances, roused the country. His salt March was launched at by Government and by us and yet this simple programme roused the country and even Government had to sue for peace. It is the strength you can put into your programme that counts. You may accept office and yet remain radical. I have seen hoisting of flags have led to loss of life and shooting. It is not ideology alone that makes for radical action. There may be some element of ideology also. It is the National Will and strength that counts and then it does not matter how high or low you pitch your programme. Moderates are stronger than we in the criticism of Government and yet, because the Moderates cannot support that criticism by action and by sacrifice, they are laughed at. Our demands though pitched low catch.

Mr. Satyamurti has earned an unenviable reputation. People think that if he introduces a programme it cannot be radical. But, Mr. Satyamurti may stand alone. There are others who may put life into the programme. But the time for a decision is not yet."

Mr. Syed Ruzmi opposing asked the House how it could, after hearing Pandit Jawaharlal and after having elected him President, vote in favour of acceptance of offices.

NO LOWERING OF IDEAL

Pandit Govind Vallabh Pant supporting said that the Working Committee's resolution or idea of acceptance of office did not in the least mean lowering the ideal of Congress, namely Independence, nor did it meant acceptance of the Constitution. Every Congressman was determined to tear it to pieces. But that was not the point here because the Working Committee resolution only postponed the decision. We can't decide any question on the national situation. It was not possible to say what would happen to the international situation six months hence. Moreover they had not before them a still complete date to take a final decision. For instance, they did not know what system of voting would be introduced. Since there no complete picture of the situation at the time of the election the Working Committee had decided to postpone the decision on the matter.

WILL HELP FIGHT

Personally speaking he thought that accepting of office would help to keep up the fight for independence. As a matter of fact Council entry was effected in order to support the greater struggle outside if and when necessary by creating deadlocks. He did not think it impossible to create a new radical atmosphere in the country by accepting office. Moreover the Parliamentary Board had been abolished and Parliamentary activities would henceforth be under the direct control of the Working Committee. Whenever the Working Committee thought fit, it could withdraw its members. Then why doubt the honesty and the sincerity of Congressmen who wanted to accept office. He urged the Working Committee's resolution to be passed. as it only sought to postpone a final decision on the matter.

Mr. B. K. Das supported the Socialist amendment which he said put the position more clearly than that moved by a Working Committee and was the more logical result of the decision to reject the Constitution.

GET WHAT YOU COULD

Mr. Sri Krishna Vallabh Sahai said that the constructive programme of the Congress was languishing. The Harijan movement was dying. The village Industries Association was a still-born child. The only way to vitalize these movements was to capture legislatures and accept office. They should co-operate and derive the best advantage and forget shibboleths. They could not create deadlocks and should try to get the best they could out of the New Constitution which, whatever its defects, could enable them to push through the Congress constructive programme.

Mr. Annapurnia assured the House that younger opinion in Andhra was opposed to office acceptance. Mr. Satyamurti had talked of a working majority, meaning coalition. And that meant the Congress watering down its programme.

Mr. Satyamurti: I do not contemplate that at all.

CONFLICT OF MENTALITIES

Mr. Mathra Prasad said that there was a conflict of mentalities. One was the mentality which Mahatma Gandhi had introduced of working towards a simple life, and the other was the mentality which thought in terms of European Militarism and machinery. The country had been taught the value of Council programme and how could they speak otherwise now. They had been suffering from too many experiments and did not give enough time to one programme. They had turned down the negotiations with Moderates. That showed that their spirit was unaffected.

DOOR KEPT OPEN.

Abul Kalam Azad said that none in the Working Committee differed in the view that the constitution must be rejected which meant it must be used to build the destiny of India. There were differences of opinion in the Working Committee just as there were in the Subjects Committee and outside as to the best manner of putting the new constitutional machinery out of action. He was one of those who believed that circumstances

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Link Congress More Closely With The Masses

Stress Points Of Agreement More Than Of Difference

Jawahar's Presidential Address

Addressing the Congress session at Lucknow on Sunday evening Pt Jawaharlal Nehru said:

Comrades.

After many years I face you again from this tribune, many weary years of strife and turmoil and common suffering. It is good for us to meet again; it is good for me to see this great host of old comrades and friends, linked together by strong bonds that cannot break, to sense the old brave spirit yet again, to feel your overwhelming kindness and goodwill to one whose greatest privilege it is to have been a comrade and a soldier with all of you in a mighty struggle for freedom. I am heartened and strengthened by you, though even in this great gathering I feel a little lonely. Many a dear comrade and friend has left us, worn out, long before the normal length of our earthly days, by the stress and strain of conflict. One by one they go, leaving a void in our hearts and a dull misery in our minds. They find peace from this turmoil perhaps, and it is well, for they deserved it. They rest after their labours.

No Rest

But what of us who remain behind with a heavier burden to carry? There is no rest for us or for those who languish in prison or in detention camp. We cannot rest, for rest is betrayal of those who have gone and in going handed the torch of freedom to us to keep alight; it is betrayal of the cause we have espoused and the pledge we have taken; it is betrayal of the millions who never rest.

I am a weary and I have come back like a tired child yearning for solace in the bosom of our common mother, India. That solace has come to me in overflowing measure; thousands of hands have been stretched out to me in love and sympathy; millions of silent voices have carried their message of affection to my heart. How can I thank you, men and women of India? How can I express in words feelings that are too deep for utterance?

Success Through Failure

For many years now I have been a distant looker on on this Indian scene where once I was an actor, and many a thing has happened that has filled me with distress and anguish. I do not wish to survey this recent past of ours, which must be fresh in your memory, and which has left a sorry trail behind and many knots which are difficult to unravel. But we may not ignore it for out of that past as well as the present, we have to build our future. We have followed high ideals and we have taken pride in the fact that our means are worthy of those ideals. We have been witnesses of many a miracle in this old and battered land of ours, and yet our very success has been followed by failure and disillusion. Temporary failure has little significance when the aim is high and the struggle bound to be a long one; it is but the incentive to further effort. Often it teaches us more than a victory easily won and becomes a prelude to a greater success. But we profit by it only if we learn its lesson and search our minds for an explanation of that failure. Only by constant self-questioning, individual and national, can we keep on the right path. An easy and unthinking confidence is almost as bad as a weak submission to helpless dejection. Real failure comes only when we forget our ideals and objectives and principles and begin to wander away from the road which leads to their realization.

In this crisis of our history, therefore, let us look into ourselves and examine without pity or prejudice, what we have done and what others have done to us, and seek to find out where we stand to-day. We dare not delude ourselves or evade real issues for fear of offending others, even though some of these others are comrades whom we respect. That is the way of self-deception which none who seek great and vital changes can follow except at their peril.

In Tune With Masses

Sixteen years ago, under the inspiration of our leader, we took a new and long step converting this Congress from an ineffective body, feebly functioning amongst the upper classes, into a powerful democratic organization with its roots in the Indian soil and the vast masses who live on it. A handful of our old friends representing an age and a class which had had its day, left us, fearful of this democratic upsurge, and preferring the shelter and protection of British imperialism to joining hands with the new vital forces which convulsed the country and struggled for freedom. Historically, they lapsed into the past. But we heard the rumbling of those forces and, for the moment, lined up with them and played a not unworthy part in current history. We sensed the new spirit of mass release, of psychological escape from the cramping effects of long subjection; we gloried in the breaking of the mental bonds that encompassed us. And because our minds became free we felt that political freedom could not be far, for it is often harder to break the bonds of the spirit than physical bonds and chains of iron and steel. We represented the Spirit of the Age and were marching step by step with countless others in our country and outside. The exhilaration of being in tune with the masses and with world forces came upon us and the feeling that we were the agents of historic destiny.

Events Abroad

We were engrossed in our national struggle and the turn it took bore the powerful impress of our great leader and of our national genius. We were hardly conscious then of what was happening outside. And yet our struggle was but part of a far wider struggle for freedom, and the forces that moved us were moving millions of people all over the world and driving them into action. All Asia was astir from the Mediterranean to the Far East, from the Islamic West to the Buddhist East; Africa responded to the new spirit; Europe, broken up by the war, was struggling to find a new equilibrium. And right across a vast area in Europe and Asia, in the Soviet territories, a new conception of human freedom and social equality fought desperately against a host of enemies. There were great differences in the many aspects of this freedom struggle all over the world and we were misled by them and did not see the common background. Yet if we are to understand these varied phenomena, and derive a lesson from them for our own national struggle, we must try to see and understand the whole picture. And if we do so we cannot fail to observe an organic connection between them which endorses through changing situations. If once we grasp this organic bond, the world situation becomes easier to understand and our own national problems take their proper places in the wider picture. We realise then that we cannot isolate India or the Indian problem from that of the rest of the world. To do so is to ignore the real forces that are shaping events and to cut ourselves adrift from the vital energy that flows from them. To do so, again, is to fail to understand the significance of our own problems, and if we do not understand this how can we solve them? We are apt to lose ourselves, as we have indeed done, in petty conflicts and minor questions, like the communal problem, and forget the major issues; we are apt to waste our energy (like our moderate friends do) in interminable discussions over legal quibbles and constitutional questions.

Two Rival Systems

During the troubled aftermath of the Great War came revolutionary changes in Europe and Asia, and the intensification of the struggle for social freedom in Europe, and a new aggressive nationalism in the countries of Asia. There were ups and downs, and sometimes it appeared as if the revolutionary urge had exhausted itself and things were settling down. But economic and political conditions were such that there could be no settling down, the existing structure could no longer cope with these new conditions, and all its efforts to do so were vain and fruitless. Everywhere conflicts grew and a great depression overwhelmed the world and there was a progressive deterioration, everywhere except in the wide-flung Soviet territories of the U. S. S. R., where, in marked contrast with the rest of the world, astonishing progress was made in every direction. Two rival economic and political systems faced each other in the world and, though they tolerated each other for a while, there was an inherent antagonism between them, and they played for mastery on the stage of the world. One of them was the capitalist order which had inevitably developed into vast imperialisms, which, having swallowed the colonial world, were intent on eating each other up. Powerful still and fearful of war, which might endanger their possessions, yet they came inevitable conflict with each other and prepared feverishly for war. They were quite unable to solve the problems that threatened them and helplessly they submitted to slow decay. The other was the new socialist order of the U. S. S. R. which went from progress to progress, though often at terrible cost, and where the problems of the capitalists world had ceased to exist.

Rise Of Fascism

Capitalism, in its difficulties, took to fascism with all its brutal supression of what western civilization had apparently stood for; it became, even in some of its homelands, what its imperialist counterpart had long been in the subject colonial countries. Fascism and imperialism thus stood out as the two faces of the new decaying capitalism, and though they varied in different countries according to national characteristics and economic and political conditions, they represented the same forces of reaction and supported each other, and at the same time came into conflict with each other, for such conflict was inherent in their very nature. Socialism in the west and the rising nationalism of the eastern and other dependent countries opposed this combination of fascism and imperialism. Nationalism in the East, it must be remembered, was essentially different from the new and terribly narrow nationalism of fascist countries; the former was the historical urge to freedom, the latter the last refuge of reaction.

Rival Groups

Thus we see the world divided up into two vast groups to-day—the imperialist and fascist on one side, the socialist and nationalist on the other. There is some overlapping of the two and the line between them is difficult to draw, for there is mutual conflict between the fascist and imperialist Powers, and the nationalism of subject countries has sometimes a tendency to fascism. But the main division holds and if we keep it in mind, it will be easier for us to understand world conditions and our own place in them.

India's Place

Where do we stand then, we who labour for a free India? Inevitably we take our stand with the progressive forces of the world which are ranged against fascism and imperialism. We have to deal with one imperialism in particular, the oldest and the most far-reaching of the modern world, but powerful as it is, it is but one aspect of world-imperialism. And that is the final argument for Indian independence and for the severance of our connection with the British Empire. Between Indian nationalism, Indian freedom and British imperialism there can be no common ground, and if we remain within the imperialist fold, whatever our name or status, whatever outword semblance of political power we might have, we remain cribbed and confined and allied to and dominated by the reactionary forces and the great financial vested interests of the capitalist world. The exploitation of our masses will still continue and all the vital social problems that face us will remain unsolved. Even real political freedom will be out of our reach, much more so radical social changes.

Deterioration

With the development of this great struggle all over the world we have seen the progressive deterioration of many of the capitalist-imperialist countries and an attempt at consolidation of the reactionary forces under fascism or Nazism or so-called 'national' governments. In India the same process has been evident to us during these past years, and the stronger the nationalist movement has grown, the more have efforts been made by our imperialist rulers to break our ranks and to gather together under their banner the reactionary elements in the country. The Round Table Conferences were such attempts and, though they helped our rulers in some measure, they served a useful purpose by showing us clearly the division between the imperialist and the anti-imperialist forces in the country. Unhappily we did not fully profit by this lesson and we still imagine that we can win over some of these imperialist groups to the side of Indian freedom and anti-imperialism, and in a vain attempt to do so, we suppress our ideals, blush for our objectives and tone down our activities.

Officials' Obsession.

Meanwhile the decay of British imperialism in India becomes ever more apparent. It cannot, by its very nature, solve our economic problems and rid us of our terrible poverty, which it has largely itself created. It subsists on a normal fare of the fiercest repression and a denial of civil and even personal liberty. Its services try to seek comfort for their obvious deterioration and incompetence by perpetually singing songs of mutual adulation. Argument gives place to the policeman's baton and the soldier's bayonet and prison and detention camp, and even our extraordinary finances are justified by the methods of the bully. It is depressing though perhaps inevitable, that some of our own countrymen, more interested in British imperialism than the British themselves, should excel at this deplorable game. So wanting in mental equilibrium are they, so obsessed by fear of the Congress and the national movement it represents, that their wishes become thoughts, their thoughts inferences and their inferences facts, solemnly stated in official publications, and on which the majesty of the British Government rests in India, and people are kept in prison and detention camp without charge or trial. Being interested in psychology, I have watched this process of moral and intellectual decay and realised, even more than I did previously, how autocratic power corrupts and degrades and vulgarizes. I have read sometimes the reports of the recent Assembly meetings and noted the great difference in tone and content between them and the Assembly of ten years ago. I have observed the forced attempts made to discredit the Congress by a reference to the Tilak Swaraj Fund with which I was connected for many years as Secretary of the Congress. But prepared as I was for much, even I was surprised at the insinuations made against our much-loved chief Rajendra Babu, and the charges brought against the Behar Relief Fund. A mild criticism by me of official incompetence soon after the Behar earthquake was deeply resented probably because the truth of it was realised. Newspapers that criticized the official arrangements at a subsequent earthquake were heavily penalized or suppressed. All criticism hurts the sensitive skin of the Government and its reactions are quick and far-reaching. The more incompetent it grows the less it likes being told so. But this does not prevent it from indulging in reckless allegations about others.

Fascist Mentality.

This psychological aspect interests me even more than the more aggressive manifestations of British authority in India, for it throws light on much that has happened. It shows us how a clear and definite fascist mentality has developed among our rulers and how closely allied is imperialism to fascism. How this fascist mentality has functioned in the recent past and is functioning to-day, I shall not go into now. You know well the horror of these years and of the nightmare that we have all experienced. We shall not easily forget it and if there are some who have been cowed down by it, there are others who have steeled themselves to a greater resolve to end it.

Opposite Camps.

But of one thing I must say a few words for to me it is one of the most vital things that I value. That is the tremendous deprivation of civil liberties in India. A government that has to rely on the Criminal Law Amendment Act and similar laws, that suppresses the press and literature, that bans hundreds of organizations, that keeps people in prison without trial and that does so many other things that are happening in India to-day is a government that has ceased to have even a shadow of a justification for its existence. I can never adjust myself to these conditions, I find them intolerable. And yet I find many of my own countrymen complacent about them some even supporting them, some, who have made the practice of sitting on a fence into a fine art, being neutral when such questions are discussed. And I have wondered what there was in common between them and me and those who think like I do. We in the Congress welcome all co-operation in the struggle for Indian freedom; our doors are ever open to all who stand for that freedom and are against imperialism. But they are not open to the allies of imperialism and the supporters of repression and those who stand by the British Government in its suppression of civil liberty. We belong to opposite camps.

Threat To Bose

Recently, as you know, we have had a typical example of the way Government functions in India in the warning issued to a dear and valued comrade of ours, Subhas Chandra Bose. We who know him also know how frivolous are the charges brought against him. But even if there was substance in them we could not tolerate willingly the treatment to which he has long been subjected. He did me the honour to ask me for advice and I was puzzled and perplexed for it is no easy thing to advise another in such a matter, when such advice might mean prison. Subhas Bose has suffered enough at the cost of his health. Was I justified in adding to this mental and physical agony? I hesitated and at first suggested to him to postpone his departure. But this advice made me unhappy and I consulted other friends and then advised him differently. I suggested that he should return to his homeland as soon as he could. But, it appears, that even before my advice reached him, he had started on his journey back to India.

Repression

This instance leads us to think of the larger problem, of the way the bogey of terrorism has been exploited by the Government to crush political activity and to cripple physically and mentally the fair province of Bengal. You know that terrorism as such is practically non-existent now in Bengal or any part of India. Terrorism is always a sign of political immaturity in a people, just as so-called constitutionalism, where there is no democratic constitution, is a sign of political senility. Our national movement has long outgrown that immature stage, and even the odd individuals who have in the past indulged in terrorist acts have apparently given up that tragic and futile philosophy. The Congress, by its stress on peaceful and effective action, has drawn the youth of the country into its fold and all traces of terroristic activity would long have vanished but for the policy of the Government which feeds the roots out of which a helpless violence grows. But terrorism or no terrorism, a government which adopts the methods which have long prevailed in Midnapore and elsewhere in Bengal stands self-condemned. Similar methods have also long prevailed in the Frontier Province, although there is no hint of terroristic activity there, and that fine man and true, beloved of millions, Abdul Ghaffar Khan, still lies in prison. Excuses differ, but the real reason is the ever-growing fascist mentality of our rulers.

Disunion.

That is one side of the picture. What of us? I have found a spirit of disunion spreading over the land, a strange 'malaise' and petty conflicts amongst old comrades growing ever bigger and interfering with all activity. We have forgotten for the moment the larger ideals we stood for and we quarrel over petty issues. We have largely lost touch with the masses and, deprived of the life-giving energy that flows from them, we dry up and weaken and our organization shrinks and loses the power it had. First things must always come first and because we have forgotten this and argue and dispute over secondary matters, we are in danger of losing our bearings.

Class Relations

Every great struggle has its ups and downs and temporary failures. When such a setback occurs there is a reaction when the fund of national energy is exhausted and has to be re-charged. That happens again and again, and yet that is not an adequate explanation of all that has taken place. Our direct action struggles in the past were based on the masses, and especially the peasantry, but the backbone and leadership were always supplied by the middle classes, and this, under the circumstances, was inevitable. The middle classes are a vague group or groups; at the top, a handful of them are closely allied to British imperialism; at the bottom are the dispossessed and other groups who have been progressively crushed by economic circumstances and out of whose ranks come the advanced political workers and revolutionaries; in between are the centre groups, which tend often to side with the advanced elements, but which also have alliances with the upper groups and live in the hope of joining their superior ranks. A middle class leadership is thus often a distracted leadership, looking in two directions at the same time. In times of crisis and struggle, when unity of aim and activity is essential, this two-faced leadership is bound to injure the cause and to hold back when a forward move is called for. Being too much tied up with property and the goods of this world, it is fearful of losing them, and it is easier to bring pressure on it and to exhaust its stamina. And yet, paradoxically, it is only from the middle class intellectuals that revolutionary leadership comes, and we in India know that our bravest leaders and our stoutest comrades have come from the ranks of the middle classes. But by the very nature of our struggle, these front-rank leaders are taken away and the others who take their place tire and are influenced more by the static element of their class. That has been very evident during our recent struggle when our propertied classes were hit hard by the Government's drastic policy of seizure and confiscation of monies and properties, and were thus induced to bring pressure for the suspension of the struggle.

The Solution

How is this problem to be solved then? Inevitably, we must have middle class leadership but this must look more and more towards the masses and draw strength and inspiration from them. The Congress must be not only for the masses, as it claims to be but of the masses; only then will it really be for the masses. I have a feeling that our relative weakness to-day is due to a certain decay of our middle class elements and our divorce from the people at large. Our policies and ideas are governed far more by this middle class outlook than by a consideration of the needs of the great majority of the population. Even the problems that trouble us are essentially middle class problems, like the communal problem, which have no significance for the masses.

Wanted A New Link

This is partly due, I think, to a certain historical growth during the last fifteen years to which we have failed to adopt ourselves, to a growing urgency of economic problems affecting the masses, and to a rising mass consciousness which does not find sufficient outlet through the Congress. This was not so in 1920 and later when there was an organic link between Congress and the masses, and their needs and desires, vague as they were, found expression in the Congress. But as those needs and desires have taken more definite shape, they have not been so welcome to other elements in the Congress and that organic connection has gone. That, though regrettable, is really a sign of growth and, instead of lamenting it, we must find a new link and a new connection on a fresh basis which allows for growth of mass consciousness within the Congress. The middle class claim to represent the masses had some justification in 1920; it has much less to-day, though the lower middle classes have still a great deal in common with the masses.

Divorce From People

Partly also our divorce from the people at large is due to a certain narrowness of our Congress constitution. The radical changes made in it fifteen years ago brought it in line with existing conditions then and it drew in large numbers and became an effective instrument of national activity. Though the control and background were essentially middle-class and city, it reached the remotest village and brought with it political and economic consciousness to the masses and there was widespread discussion of national issues in city and village alike. One could feel the new life pulsating through this vast land of ours and, as we were in harmony with it, we drew strength from it. The intense repression by the Government during later years broke many of our physical and outward bonds with our countryside. But something more than that happened. The vague appeal of earlier days no longer sufficed, and on the new economic issues that were forcing themselves on us, we hesitated to give a definite opinion. Worse even than the physical divorce, there was a mental divorce between the middle class elements and the mass elements. Our constitution no longer fitted in with changing conditions; it lost its roots in the soil and became a matter of small committees functioning in the air. It still had the mighty prestige of the Congress name behind it and this carried it a long way, but it had lost the living democratic touch. It became a prey to authoritarianism and a battle-ground for rival cliques fighting for control, and, in doing so, stooping to the lowest and most objectionable of tactics. Idealism disappeared and in its place there came opportunism and corruption. The constitutional structure of the Congress was unequal to facing the new situation; it could be shaken up anywhere almost by a handful of unscrupulous individuals. Only a broad democratic basis could have saved it and this was lacking.

Revision Of Constitution

Last year an attempt was made to revise the constitution in order to get rid of some of these evils. How far that attempt has succeeded or not I am not competent to judge. Perhaps it has made the organization more efficient but efficiency means little if it has no strength behind it, and strength, for us, can only come from the masses. The present constitution stresses still further the authoritarian side of the organization, and in spite of stressing rural representation does not provide effective links with the masses.

The real problem for us is, how in our struggle for independence we can join together all the anti-imperialist forces in the country, how can we make a broad front of our mass elements with the great majority of the middle classes which stands for independence. There has been some talk of a joint front but, so far as I can gather, this refers to some alliance among the upper classes, probably at the expense of the masses. That surely can never be the idea of the Congress and if it favours it, it betrays the interests it has claimed to represent, and loses the very reason for its existence. The essence of a joint popular front must be uncompromising opposition to imperialism, and the strength of it must inevitably come from the active participation of the peasantry and workers.

India And The World.

Perhaps you have wondered at the way I have dealt at some length with the background of international and national affairs and not touched so far the immediate problems that fill your minds. You may have grown impatient. But I am convinced that the only right way of looking at our own problems is to see them in their proper place in a world-setting. I am convinced that there is intimate connection between world events, and our national problem is but a part of the world problem of capitalist-imperialism. To look at each event apart from the others and without understanding the connection between them must lead

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THE TWO PRESIDENTS

Babu Rajendra Prasad with Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, photographed at Allahabad.

Acceptance Of Office Is Vital Error

Socialism, The Only Key To The Problems Of India And The World

Jawahar On Need For United Front Against Imperialism

(Continued from page 9)

us to the formation of erratic and erroneous views. Look at the vast panorama of world change to-day, where mighty forces are at grips with each other and dreadful war darkens the horizon. Subject peoples struggling for freedom and imperialism crushing them down, exploited classes facing their exploiters and seeking freedom and equality. Italian imperialism bombing and killing the brave Ethiopians; Japanese imperialism continuing its aggression in North China and Mongolia; British imperialism piously objecting to other countries misbehaving, yet carrying on in much the same way in India and the Frontier; and behind it all a decaying economic order which intensifies all these conflicts. Can we not see an organic connection in all these various phenomena? Let us try to develop the historic sense so that we can view current events in proper perspective and understand their real significance. Only then can we appreciate the march of history and keep step with it.

I realise that in this address I am going a little beyond the usual beat of the Congress president. But I do not want you to have me under any false pretences and we must have perfect frankness with each other. Most of you must know my views on social and economic matters for I have often given expression to them. Yet you chose me as president. I do not take that choice to mean an endorsement by you all, or by a majority, of those views, but I take it that this does mean that those views are spreading in India and that most of you will be indulgent in considering them at least.

SOCIALISM THE KEY.

I am convinced that the only key to the solution of the world's problem and of India's problems lies in socialism, and when I use this word I do so not in a vague humanitarian way but in the scientific, economic sense. Socialism is, however, something even more than an economic doctrine; it is a philosophy of life and as such also it appeals to me. I see no way of ending the poverty, the vast unemployment, the degradation and the subjection of the Indian people except through socialism. That involves vast and revolutionary changes in our political and social structure, the ending of vested interests in land and industry, as well as the feudal and autocratic Indian States system. That means the ending of private property, except in a restricted sense, and the replacement of the present profit system by a higher ideal of co-operative service. It means ultimately a change in our instincts and habits and desires. In short, it means a new civilization, radically different from the present capitalist order. Some glimpse we can have of this new civilization in the territories of the U. S. S. R. Much has happened there which has pained me greatly and with which I disagree, but I look upon that great and fascinating unfolding of a new order and a new civilization as the most promising feature of our dismal age. If the future is full of hope it is largely because of Soviet Russia and what it has done, and I am convinced that, if some world catastrophe does not intervene, this new civilization will spread to other lands and put an end to the wars and conflicts which capitalism feeds.

CONGRESS AND SOCIALISM

I do not know how or when this new order will come to India. I imagine that every country will fashion it after its own way and fit in it with its national genius. But the essential basis of that order must remain and be a link in the world order that will emerge out of the present chaos.

Socialism is thus for me not merely an economic doctrine which I favour: it is a vital creed which I hold with all my head and heart.

I work for Indian independence because the nationalist in me cannot tolerate alien domination; I work for it even more because for me it is the inevitable step to social and economic change. I should like the Congress to become a socialist organisation and to join hands with the other forces in the world who are working for the new civilization. But I realise that the majority in the Congress, as it is constituted to-day, may not be prepared to go thus far. We are a nationalist organization and we think and work on the nationalist plane. It is evident enough now that this is too narrow even for the limited objective of political independence, and so we talk of the masses and their economic needs. But still most of us hesitate, because of our nationalist backgrounds, to take a step which might frighten away some vested interests. Most of those interests are already ranged against us and we can expect little from them except opposition even in the political struggle.

CO-OPERATION

Much as I wish for the advancement of socialism in this country, I have no desire to force the issue in the Congress and thereby create difficulties in the way of our struggle for independence. I shall co-operate gladly and with all the strength in me with all those who work for independence even though they do not agree with the socialist solution. But I shall do so stating my position frankly and hoping in course of time to convert the Congress and the country to it, for only thus can I see it achieving independence. It should surely be possible for all of us who believe in independence to join our ranks together even though we might differ on the social issue. The Congress has been in the past a broad front representing various opinions joined together by that common bond. It must continue as such even though the difference of those opinions becomes more marked.

PRESENT CONSTRUCTIVE PROGRAMME

How does socialism fit in with the present ideology of the Congress? I do not think it does. I believe in the rapid industrialization of the country and only thus I think will the standards of the people rise substantially and poverty be combatted. Yet I have co-operated whole-heartedly in the past with the khadi programme and I hope to do so in the future because I believe that khadi and village industries have a definite place in our present economy. They have a social, a political and an economic value which is difficult to measure but which is apparent enough to those who have studied their effects. But I look upon them more as temporary expedients of a transition stage rather than as solutions of our vital problems. That transition stage might be a long one, and in a country like India, village industries might well play an important, though subsidiary, role even after the development of industrialism. But though I co-operate in the village industries programme my ideological approach to it differs considerably from that of many others in the Congress who are opposed to industrialization and socialism.

The problem of untouchability and the Harijans again can be approached in different ways. For a socialist it presents no difficulty for under socialism there can be no such differentiation or victimization. Economically speaking the Harijans have constituted the landless proletariat and an economic solution removes the social barriers that custom and tradition have raised.

THE NEW CONSTITUTION

I come now to a question which is probably occupying your minds—the new Act passed by the British Parliament and our policy in regard to it. This Act has come into being since the last Congress met, but even at that time we had had a foretaste of it in the shape of the White Paper, and I know of no abler analysis of those provisions than that contained in the presidential address of my predecessor in this high office. The Congress rejected that proposed constitution and resolved to have nothing to do with it. The new Act, a is well-known, is an even more retrograde measure and has been condemned by even the most moderate and cautious of our politicians. If we rejected the White Paper, what then are we to do with this new charter of slavery to strengthen the bonds of imperialst domination and to intensify the exploitation of our masses? And even if we forget its content for a while, can we forget the insult and injury that have accompanied it, the contemptuous defiance of our wishes, the suppression of civil liberties and the widespread repression that has been our normal lot? If they had offered to us the crown of heaven with this accompaniment and with dishonour, would we not have spurned it as inconsistent with our national honour and self-respect? What then of this?

END IT

A charter of slavery is no law for the slave, and though we may perforce submit for a while to it and to the humiliation of ordinances and the like, inherent in that enforced submission is the right and the desire to rebel against it and to end it.

Our lawyers have examined this new constitution and have condemned it. But constitutions are something much more than legal documents. "The real constitution" said Ferdinand Lassalle, consists of "the actual relationships of power," and the working of this power we see even to-day, after the Act has been passed. That is the constitution we have to face, not the fine phrases which are sometimes presented to us, and we can only deal with it with the strength and power generated by the people of the country.

To this Act our attitude can only be one of uncompromising hostility and a constant endeavour to end it. How can we do this?

DIFFERENT VIEWS

Since my return from Europe I have had the advantage of full and frank discussion with my colleagues of the Working Committee. All of us have agreed that the Act has to be rejected and combatted, but all of us have not been able to agree to the manner of doing so. We have pulled together in the past and I earnestly hope that we shall do so in the future, but in order to do so effectively we must recognise that there are marked differences in our outlooks. I do not yet know, as I write, what the final recommendation of the Working Committee will be on this issue. I can only, therefore, venture to put before you my own personal views on the subject, not knowing how far they represent the views of the Congressmen. I should like to make it clear, however, in fairness to my old colleagues of the Working Committee, that the majority of them do not agree with all the views I am going to express. But whether we agree or disagree, or whether we agree to differ, there is a strong desire on our part to continue to co-operate together, lying stress on our many points of agreement rather than on the differences. That is the right course for us and, as a democratic organization, that is the only course open to us.

CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY

I think that, under the circumstances, we have no choice but to contest the election to the new provincial legislatures, in the event of their taking place. We should seek election on the basis of a detailed political and economic programme, with our demand for a Constituent Assembly in the fore-front. I am convinced that the only solution of our political and communal problems will come through such an Assembly, provided it is elected on an adult franchise and a mass basis. That Assembly will not come into existence till at least a semi-revolutionary situation has been created in this country and the actual relationships of power, apart from paper constitutions, are such that the people of India can make their will felt. When that will happen I cannot say, but the world is too much in the grip of dynamic forces to-day to admit of static conditions in India or elsewhere for long. We may thus have to face this issue sooner than we might expect. But, obviously, a Constituent Assembly will not come through the new Act or the new legislatures. Yet we must press this demand and keep it before our country and the world, so that when the time comes we may be ripe for it.

PREPARATION FOR IT.

A Constituent Assembly is the only proper and democratic method for the framing of our constitution, and for its delegates then to negotiate a treaty with the representatives of the British Government. But we cannot go to it with blank minds in the hope that something good will emerge out of it. Such an Assembly, in order to be fruitful, must have previous thought behind it and a definite scheme put forward by an organised group. The actual details, as to how the Assembly is to be convened, must depend on the circumstances then existing and need not trouble us now. But it will be our function as the Congress to know exactly what we are after, to place this clearly and definitely before the Assembly, and to press for its acceptance.

ELECTION PROPAGANDA.

One of the principal reasons for our seeking election will be to carry the message of the Congress to the millions of voters and to the scores of millions of the disfranchised, to acquaint them with our future programme and policy, to make the masses realise that we not only stand for them but that we are of them and seek to co-operate with them in removing their social and economic burdens. Our appeal and message will not be limited to the voters, for we must remember that hundreds of millions are disfranchised and they need our help most for they are at the bottom of the social ladder and suffer most from exploitation. We have seen in the past widespread official interference in the elections; we shall have to face that, as well as the armed and monied ranks of the reactionaries. But the real danger will come from our toning down our programme and policy in order to win over the hesitating and compromising groups and individuals. If we comprise on principles, we shall fall between two stools and deserve our fall. The only right way and the only safe way is to stand four-square on our own programme and to compromise with no one who has opposed the national struggle for freedom in the past, or who is in any way giving support to British imperialism.

QUESTION OF OFFICE.

When we have survived the election, what then are we to do? Office or no office? A secondary matter perhaps, and yet behind that issue lie deep questions of principle and vital differences of outlook, and a decision on that, either way, has far-reaching consequences. Behind it lies, somewhat hidden, the question of independence itself and whether we seek revolutionary changes in India or are working for petty reforms under the aegis of British imperialism. We go back again in thought to the clash of ideas which preceded the changes in the Congress in 1920. We made a choice then deliberately and with determination and discarded the old sterile creed of reformism. Are we to go back again to that blind and suffocating land, after all these years of brave endeavour, and to wipe out the memory of what we have done and achieved and suffered? That is the issue and let none of us forget it when we have to give our decision. In this India, crying aloud for radical and fundamental change, in this world pregnant with revolutionary and dynamic possibility, are we to forget our mission and our historic destiny, and slide back to static futility? And if some of us feel tired and hunger for rest and quiet, do we imagine that India's masses will follow our lead, when elemental forces and economic necessity are driving them to their inevitable goal? If we enter the back-waters, others will take our place on the bosom of the flowing stream and will dare to take the rapids and ride the torrent.

AGAINST SELF-RESPECT.

How has this question arisen? If we express our hostility to the Act and reject the entire scheme does it not follow logically that we should have nothing to do with the working of it and should prevent its functioning, in so far, as we can? To accept office and ministry, under the conditions of the Act, is to negative our rejection of it and to stand self-condemned. National honour and self-respect cannot accept this position, for it would inevitably mean our co-operation in some measure with the repressive apparatus of imperialism, and we would become partners in this repression and in the exploitation of our people. Of course, we would try to champion the rights of the people and would protest against repression, but as ministers under the Act, we could do very little to give relief, and we would have to share responsibility for the administration with the apparatus of imperialism, for the deficit budgets, for the suppression of labour and the peasantry. It is always dangerous to assume responsibility without power, even in democratic countries; it will be far worse with this undemocratic constitution, hedged in with safeguards and reserved powers and mortgaged funds, where we have to follow the rules and regulations of our opponents' making. Imperialism sometimes talks of co-operation but the kind of co-operation it wants is usually known as surrender, and the ministers who accept office will have to do so at the price of surrender of much that they might have stood for in public. That is a humiliating position which self-respect itself should prevent one from accepting. For our great national organisation to be party to it is to give up the very basis and background of our existence.

AGAINST COMMONSENSE

Self-respect apart, common sense tells us that we can lose much and gain little by acceptance of office in terms of the Act. We cannot get much out of it, or else our criticism of the Act itself is wrong, and we know that it is not so. The big things for which we stand will fade into the background and petty issues will absorb our attention, and we shall lose ourselves in compromises and communal tangles, and disillusion with us will spread over the land. If we have a majority, and only then can the question of acceptance of office arise, we shall be in a position to dominate the situation and so prevent reactionaries and imperialists from profiting by it. Office will not add to our real strength, it will only weaken us by making us responsible for many things that we utterly dislike.

GREATEST DANGER.

Again, if we are in a minority, the question of office does not arise. It may be, however, that we are on the verge of a majority and with the co-operation of other individuals and groups we can obtain office. There is nothing inherently wrong in our acting together with others on specific issues of civil liberty or economic or other demands, provided we do not compromise on any principle. But I can imagine few things more dangerous and more likely to injure us than the acceptance of office on the sufferance of others. That would be an intolerable position.

It is said that our chances at the elections would increase if we announce that we were prepared to accept offices and ministries. Perhaps that might be so for all manner of other people, eager for the spoils and patronage that office gives would then hurry to join us. Does any Congressman imagine that this would be a desirable development or that we would gain strength thereby? Again it is said that more voters would vote for us if they knew that we are going to form ministries. That might happen if we deluded them with false promises of what we might do for them within the Act but a quick nemesis would follow our failure to give effect to those promises, and failure would be inevitable if the promises were worth while.

ONLY STRAIGHT COURSE

There is only one straight course open to us, to go to the people with our programme and make it clear to them that we cannot give effect to the major items in it under present conditions, and therefore, while we use the platform of the legislatures to press that programme, we seek to end these imperialist bodies by creating deadlocks in them whenever we are in a position to do so. Those deadlocks should preferably take place on those programmes so that the masses might learn how ineffective for their purposes are these legislatures.

One fact is sometimes forgotten—the provision for second chambers in many of the provinces. These chambers will be reactionary and will be exploited by the Governor to check any forward tendencies in the lower house. They will make the position of a minister, who seeks advance, even more difficult and unenviable.

PROVINCIAL AUTONOMY.

Some people have suggested, though their voices are hushed now, that provincial autonomy might be given on this office issue and each Provincial Congress Committee should be empowered to decide it for its own province. An astonishing and fatal suggestion playing into the hands of our imperialist rulers. We who have laboured for Indian unity can never be parties to any proposal which tends to lessen that unity. That way lies disaster and a disruption of the forces working for freedom. If we agree to this, why then should we also not agree to the communal issue being decided provincially, or many other issues, where individual provinces might think differently? First issues will sink into the background, independence itself will fade away, and the narrowest provincialism raise its ugly head. Our policy must be uniform for the whole of India, and it must place first things first, and independence is the first thing of all.

VITAL ERROR.

So that I am convinced that for the Congress to favour the acceptance of office, or even to hesitate and waver about it, would be a vital error. It will be a pit from which it would be difficult for us to come out. Practical statesmanship is against it, as well as the traditions of the Congress and the mentality we have sought to develop in the people. Psychologically, any such lead might have disastrous consequences. If we stand for revolutionary changes, as we do, we have to cultivate a revolutionary mentality among our people, and anything that goes against it is harmful to our cause.

This psychological aspect is important, For we must never forget, and never delude our masses into imagining, that we get any real power or real freedom through working these legislatures. We may use them certainly to advance our cause to some extent, but the burden of the struggle for freedom must fall on the masses, and primarily, therefore, our effective work must lie outside these legislatures. Strength will come from the masses and from our work among them and our organisation of them.

CONTROL OUR COUNCIL WORK

Of secondary importance though the work in the legislatures is, we may not treat it casually and allow it to become a hindrance to our other work. Therefore, it is necessary for the Congress, through its executive, to have direct control over the elections and the programme placed before the country, as well as the activity in the legislatures. Such control will inevitably be exercised through committees and boards appointed for the purpose, but the continued existence of semi-autonomous parliamentary boards seems to be undesirable. Provision should also be made for a periodical review of all such activities so that Congressmen in general and the country should keep in touch with them and should influence them.

We have considered the provincial elections which, it is said, may take place early next year. The time is far off yet and it is by no means impossible that these elections may not take place for a much longer time, or may not take place at all, and the new Act may take its rightful place in oblivion. Much may happen in the course of the next year, and war is ever on the horizon, to upset the schemes and time-tables of our rulers. But we cannot speculate on this and we have to make provision for contingencies. That decision might even have been delayed, but dangerous and compromising tendencies seek to influence Congress policy, and the Congress cannot remain silent when the issue is raised and its whole future is in the balance.

"KILL THE FEDERATION"

The provincial legislatures may come, but few persons, I imagine, are confident about the coming of the federal part of this unholy structure. So far as we are concerned we shall fight against it

(Continued on page 12)

"Anand Bhavan", renamed "Swaraj Bhavan", the palatial house of the Nehrus at Allahabad where the Congress Working Committee held its meetings last week.

CHANDRIKA BAHAR OIL

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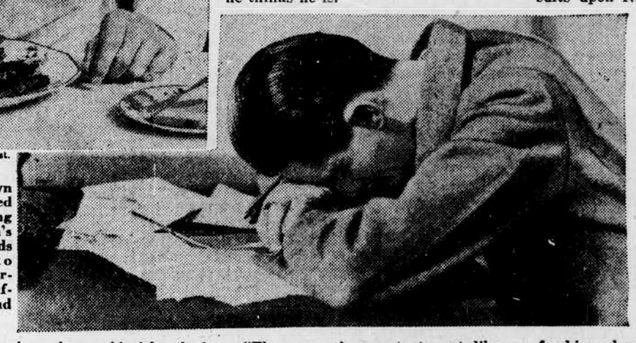
Latest Facts from Science, Mechanics and Invention

Why There Are More Widows Than Widowers

Vital Statistics Reveal That a "Cave-Man" Mode of Life Claims as Victims Twice as Many Husbands as Wives.

Greater Mortality Among Married Men Is Attributed to a Diet of Meat, Potatoes, Bread and Coffee, Often a Man's Idea of a Perfect, Husky, Masculine Menu, Which Is an Unbalanced Meal Lacking All the Fruits and Vegetables, the Fresh Green Foods So Essential to Good Health.

Photos Courtesy of The Forecast.



The Breakdown of an Overtaxed Body, Resulting from a Man's Refusal of Foods Essential to Health, Overwork and Insufficient Rest and Exercise.

WOMEN have always been supposed, according to popular belief, to belong to the "weaker sex." Vital statistics, however, reveal some amazing facts which indicate, apparently, that, in some ways at least it is the men who are the weaker.

The roll-call of married men and women shows that for every widower there are two widows!

Why the widows outnumber the widowers nearly two to one, as C. Houston Goudiss, who is editor of the Forecast and a noted authority on food, "is not because men are more susceptible to disease, but because they seem to scorn necessary precautions. So frequently men won't admit fatigue. They refuse foods essential to health. They over-work and take both insufficient rest and exercise—until at last, an overtaxed body breaks down."

The common hearsay that woman is the weaker sex can be traced back to an expression of the Apostle Peter, who spoke about "giving honor unto the wife as unto the weaker vessel."

The "weaker vessel," however, is more tenacious of life. More male infants and children die than female infants and children, Edgar V. Allen points out in Hygeia. As every one who has children knows, the habits of male and female infants and children are about the same; yet as an example of the inferiority of the male sex, 129 male infants less than one year old died in the United States registration area in 1920 for each 100 female infants. In addition, males are much more apt to be born dead than females, and those born alive have a much higher incidence of deformities. The weakness of the human male is inherent or inherited and does not result either from environment or from habits.

"It is well known that men are more careless than women about their health, "especially about their eating habits," says Doctor Goudiss. "As a consequence, though women are called the weaker sex, wives usually outlive their husbands."

"Every wife knows how difficult it is to make her husband take care of himself. Rather than carry an umbrella or wear overshoes, he would risk a bad cold, influenza or pneumonia, for he feels that it is a sign of weakness to protect himself. The same stubborn pride in his manly strength makes him refuse to stay at home to nurse a cold. He likes to regard himself as a man of iron against whom even Nature is powerless. So he goes on in folly, mistreating his body, defying Nature's laws, ignoring Nature's warnings, until at last Nature tires of abuse and her punishment is swift and terrible.

"A woman has no such foolish pride. Her very reputation as the weaker sex helps to keep her living many years after her husband is dead. She is not ashamed to take care of herself, to learn Nature's laws as interpreted by medical science, and to obey them. When she does not feel well, she readily admits it. And because she nurses every minor ailment, she checks many a serious ailment.

"On the contrary, men like to think of themselves as cave men. They want to eat according to their idea of what a cave man requires. Meat, they declare, is the proper food for a real man. And plenty of rich heavy food and strong drink to go with it. They do not realize that a man's food requirements are based on what he is and not on what he thinks he is.

"The man who wants to eat like a cave man had better live the life of a cave man, roaming through forests in search of game and slaying wild beasts with his naked hands. He can fool himself, but he cannot fool Mother Nature. She sees him sitting at a desk all day, taking even less exercise than his wife who is active from morning until night attending to her children and her home. Yet he believes that he must eat three times as much as his wife, because he is a big strong man, and she only a weak little woman.

"Nature has no sense of humor. She will stand for so much abuse and no more. She will permit a man to strut along until he reaches the fifties, then she cracks down on him. Then another wife becomes a widow, another home is fatherless."

In the year 1933 the actual mortality experience of one large insurance company was sixty-one and a half years. In 1934 it was fifty-eight and a half years. Going down, you see. Men didn't live as long that year as they did the year before. Those figures mean that while some men lived to be seventy and over, many men died before they reached forty-five.

"How long will your husband live?" Mr. Goudiss asks each wife. "You can't leave it to him. He will, if left alone, commit follies that are equivalent to suicide. He will dig his grave with his teeth. He will abuse his body, heap insults upon Nature and Nature's laws. As his wife, you can save him from himself, for no one knows better than a wife how to manage a husband."

Here are the rules which Mr. Goudiss says each wife must tactfully force her husband to obey.

First, revise his diet. Reduce the amount of his food and make him eat balanced meals. Less meat, less rich and starchy foods, less salt and spices and stimulants, and more green vegetables and fruits.

Second, see that he leads a hygienic life, with sufficient sleep and wholesome recreation. Create for him a home of happiness and peace.

Third, make him realize that one of his greatest duties is to stay alive, to stay healthy, active and youthful. As his years advance keep before him the goal of a happy and prosperous old age.

Doctor John L. Rice, Commissioner of Health of New York City, gives the following "daily dozen" health hints:

One less hour of worry for one more hour of laughter.

One less week of high pressure living for one more week of restful vacation.

One less luncheon conference for one more midday period of relaxation.

One less evening of formal society for one more evening with a jolly book.

One less banquet for one more quiet supper with the family.

One less hour under the electric light for one more in the sunshine.

One less hour in the auto for one more swinging along on foot.

One less hour of work for one hour physical examination by your doctor.

One less pound of body fat for one more of tougher muscle.

One less helping of meat for one more of vegetables.

One less cocktail for one more hour of sleep.

One less cigar for a half-hour more of exercise.

Origin of Porcelain

PORCELAIN seems to have been made in China since ancient times, but few specimens are known which are older than the Ming dynasty. The decoration of Chinese pottery began in the Han dynasty, 206 B.C. to 220 A.D., with relief modeling and incising, chiefly in imitation of bronze vessels and with the use of colored glazes. Glazes of blue and yellow-green characterize the ware of the Sung dynasty—960-1278 A.D.

With the Ming period began the painting of the ware before the application of the glaze.

Owing to the necessity of fusing feldspathic rock, the Chinese have always employed a very high temperature for firing pottery, and cobalt and copper were about the only materials which would withstand such heat. These metals gave the beautiful blue and blood-red colors.

Putting a Sick Dog in Stocks

Jerry, an Unhappy Bull Terrier with a Sore Tail Wearing Stocks to Prevent Him from Biting His Injured Caudal Appendage.

A DOG with a sore tail can prove to be a difficult problem, especially when by some unaccountable perversity the animal persists in biting its injured caudal appendage.

Jerry, a very unhappy bull terrier of San Francisco, presented such a problem to veterinarians and humane officers while undergoing hospital treatment. He seemed to feel a great spite against his sore tail and persisted in biting it.

Finally someone hit upon the idea of putting Jerry in stocks. The plan was quickly carried out with a disk of plywood three feet in diameter with a hole cut in the center to admit Jerry's head. The large wooden collar is proving to be most effective in preventing Jerry from biting his sore tail. He cannot even see it now.

Mental Wizardry of a Lightning Calculator

LIGHTNING calculators, or mental wizards at mathematics turn up at intervals in various parts of the world, but the secret of their strange ability remains a mystery.

One amazing case is that of an insane patient at Nantes, France, a lightning calculator who was discovered by one of the doctors of the institution. This man who cannot write and is barely able to read, easily can solve problems in mental arithmetic involving large numbers. As a test he was asked how many seconds there are in 30 years. He gave the correct answer in 14 seconds.

When this man was asked to reveal how he almost instantly calculated the number of seconds in 30 years he gave this explanation: "I multiply 30,000,000 by 30, which gives me 900,000,000. Then I multiply 1,500,000 by 30, which gives me 45,000,000; 30,000 by 30, which gives 900,000; and 6,000 by 30, giving 180,000. I add all these and get 946,080,000 seconds in 30 years."

The Peril of Carbon Monoxide

WHEN each year there are 500,000 unexplained highway accidents and when the prevalence of accidents from sleeping at the wheel is on the increase, there must be something more than the too plausible excuse of liquor and high speed. In an investigation to determine the real cause, it has been found that carbon monoxide (CO) is often present in dangerous concentrations in closed passenger cars and in the cabs of trucks. Carbon monoxide does not actually kill people by asphyxiation while they are driving, but it does exert a drug effect, thus producing sleepiness and inalertness. Unbelievably small concentrations in the car's interior breathed for an hour or two, can produce headache, sleepiness and impaired judgment, yet the driver will not be fully aware of this condition.

The fatal effects of carbon monoxide are too well known to need repetition. However, when from 25 to 35 per cent of the blood is carrying this deadly gas, the person will suffer headache, dizziness or nausea, as a result of oxygen deficiency. It is when in this condition that the driver becomes a menace to the lives of others on the highways. The gas may get into the closed interior of cars in many ways. Leaks from the exhaust manifold in the hot air heating system may be one source; the crankcase breather may be another, since gases flowing past piston rings find their way under the hood of the car and up through the floor boards; other leaks through the exhaust system feed more gas to the driver's compartment; and even the car ahead, especially when driving slowly up a hill, may be a particularly bad source.

"The driver's best safeguard against carbon monoxide," says L. A. Clousing, in the Scientific American, "is good upkeep of his car. The exhaust system of the car should be kept tight, leaking gaskets or connections should be replaced immediately, and the entire exhaust system checked at intervals."

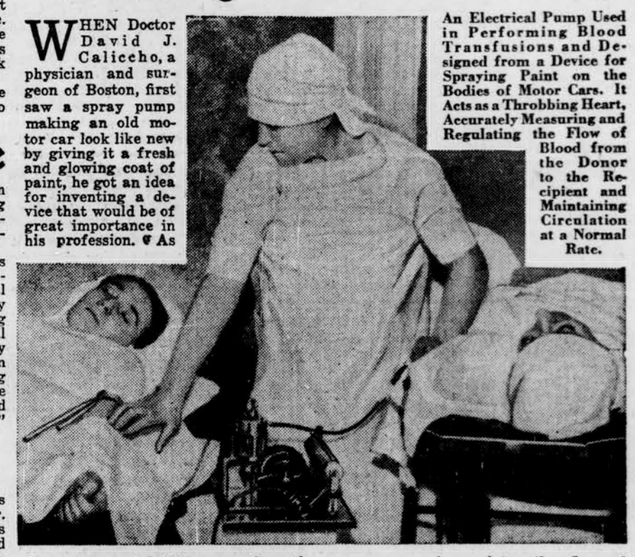
Besides making all parts of the car as leak-proof as possible, it is well to follow the suggestions of the National Safety Council and "stop occasionally for a breathing spell if you drive long hours on the highway. An occasional pause to exercise in fresh air not only tends to replace with oxygen, any carbon monoxide you may have breathed during the preceding couple of hours, but the resulting relief from muscular and mental tension make you a safer driver."

How Birds Fly

NEARLY every family of birds has its peculiarities of manner. Thus, the kites and buzzards glide round in circles with expanded and motionless wings; marsh-hawks or harriers fly low over meadows and stubble-fields, beating the ground regularly. Crows and jays lumber along as though it were hard work; and herons are still more clumsy, having their long necks and longer legs to encumber them.

The woodpecker's progress is in a series of long undulations, opening and closing the wings at every stroke. The thistle-loving goldfinch also flies in this way, but most of the Fringillidae (finches, sparrows, etc.) have a short, jerking flight, accompanied with many bobbings and flirtings. Warblers and flycatchers fly high up, smoothly and swiftly. Swallows and night-hawks seem to be mowing the air with scimitar wings, and move with surprising energy.

Transfusing Blood with a Pump



An Electrical Pump Used in Performing Blood Transfusions and Designed from a Device for Spraying Paint on the Bodies of Motor Cars. It Acts as a Throbbing Heart, Accurately Measuring and Regulating the Flow of Blood from the Donor to the Recipient and Maintaining Circulation at a Normal Rate.

WHEN Doctor David J. Caliccho, a physician and surgeon of Boston, first saw a spray pump making an old motor car look like new by giving it a fresh and glowing coat of paint, he got an idea for inventing a device that would be of great importance in his profession. As the surgeon watched the pump force the paint from the nozzle in the form of a spray it occurred to him that such a device could be adapted for use in making blood transfusions. Accordingly, Doctor Caliccho set to work and developed a device for that purpose, which he calls an "auxiliary heart."

This blood pump really acts somewhat in the capacity of a throbbing heart as in operations for the transfusion of blood, the pump accurately measures and regulates the flow of blood from the donor to the recipient. It also is designed to eliminate the uncertainties encountered in a transfusion of blood by manual methods, by preventing the blood from clotting and maintaining the circulation at a normal rate.

The construction of the blood pump is simple and it easily can be taken apart for sterilization after each period of use.

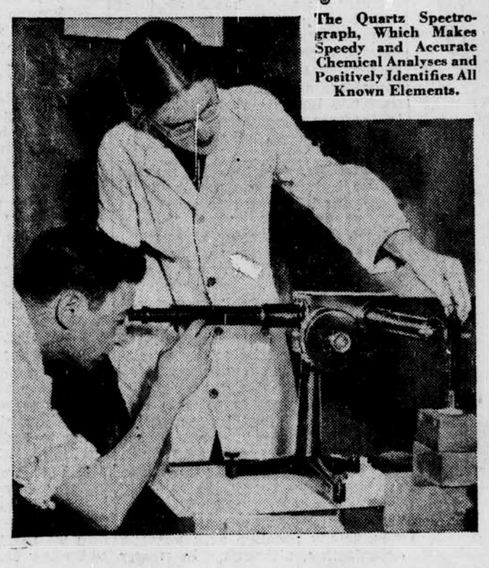
An Ancient City Built in Layers

BETH-SHAN, not far from the River Jordan and the Sea of Galilee, has been giving up its secrets to archeologists of the University Museum of Philadelphia. Layer after layer, city upon city, the archeologists have found in digging backward into the years the Arabian, Byzantine, Roman, Jewish, Greek, Israelite, Philistine, Egyptian, and Canaanite cultures; and at the bottom, neolithic remains more than 5000 years old, according to the Scientific American.

At Beth-Shan the most interesting evidences of antiquity found were those of the times when the heel of the Egyptian conqueror was on the Canaanite neck. There are the coffins of Egyptian soldiers, the temples built by the Canaanites but beneath their altar steps the ring of the Egyptian King and in the sanctuary great hieroglyphic inscriptions on basalt—inscriptions which are now in Philadelphia in a land beyond the sunset about which these kings had not even dreamed.

Modern man selects his city sites preferably on level ground, but in times when city fought city and marauding gangsters attacked at night from without, instead of by day from within, communities tended to grow up on low, flat-topped knolls which would be more easily defended. As centuries went on, the mud houses of which such cities were built slumped down and each owner, instead of carting the ruined earth to a city dump, leveled it off and built on top of it. Thus through the ages, with repetition after repetition of this process, such low knolls grew into quite lofty hills.

The Spectrograph, a Police Aid



The Quartz Spectrograph, Which Makes Speedy and Accurate Chemical Analyses and Positively Identifies All Known Elements.

STEP by step science is drawing its net closer and closer about the criminal.

One of the newest of mechanical aids in the detection of crime is the quartz spectograph which is capable of making speedy and accurate chemical analyses. Because of its uncanny power positively to identify all known elements, the spectrograh is being found to be of important use in identifying impurities in the blood, which makes it a valuable device for the medical profession, as well as for investigators of crime.

The Sleepless Shark, a Muscular Marvel

THE shark is described as a muscular marvel that never sleeps, never leaves off its ceaseless swimming through the sea. From the minute it is born it must keep that great tail moving, fins fanning, and its ugly face constantly on watch for food.

Voracity is the shark's over-riding impulse, and seems to render it almost insusceptible to pain. A blue shark, horribly mutilated by repeated thrusts of a whaleman's blubber spade, has been seen to return immediately to the whale upon which it had been feeding, and to continue ravenously until it practically died in the act of eating.

The sharks teeth are continually growing and being discarded. Curiosity is another characteristic. Any object light in color will bring a shark if one is in neighboring waters. This curiosity has proved fatal to many of these creatures which often have been tempted to the side of the boat by tossing overboard bits of newspaper. The shark sniffs at it, the harpoon is tossed, and another sea-fighter is quickly strung up for skinning.

Sharks are stupid, and are often caught by fishermen on light lines which they could easily break. They do not flourish in captivity if they are eight feet or more in length. Some of the creatures are more than 45 feet in length and correspondingly heavy.

JAWAHAR'S PLEA FOR DYNAMIC PROGRAMME

(Continued from page 10)

to our utmost strength, and the primary object of our creating deadlocks in the provinces and making the new Act difficult of functioning, is to kill the Federation. With the Federation dead the provincial end of the Act will also go and leave the slate clean for the people of India to write on. That writing, whatever, it be, can never admit the right of the Indian States to continue as feudal and autocratic monarchies. They have long survived their day, propped up by an alien Power, and have become the strangest anomalies in a changing world. The future has no place for autocracy or feudalism; a free India cannot tolerate the subjection of many of her children and their deprivation of human rights, nor can it ever agree to a dissection of its body and a cutting up of its limbs. If we stand for any human, political, social or economic rights for ourselves, we stand for those identical rights for the people of the States.

REFORMISM IN STATES.

I have referred to the terrible suppression of civil liberties by the British Government in India. But in the States matters are even worse, and though we know that the real power behind those States is that of British Imperialism, this tragic suppression of our brothers by their own countrymen is of painful significance. Indian Rulers and their ministers have spoken and acted increasingly in the approved fascist manner, and their record during the past few years especially has been one of aggressive opposition to our national demands. States which are considered advanced ban the Congress organisation and offer insult to our National Flag, and decree new laws to suppress the Press. What shall we say of the more backward and primitive States?

COMMUNAL DECISION.

There is one more matter concerning the Constitution Act which has given rise to much controversy. This is the communal decision. Many people have condemned it strongly and, I think, rightly; few have a good word for it. My own view-point is, however, somewhat different from that of others. I am not concerned so much with what it gives to this group or that but more so with the basic idea behind it. It seeks to divide India into numerous separate compartments, chiefly on a religious basis and thus makes the development of democracy and economic policy very difficult. Indeed the communal decision and democracy can never go together. We have to admit that, under present circumstances, and so long as our politics are dominated by middle class elements, we cannot do away with communalism altogether. But to make a necessary exception in favour of our Muslim or Sikh friends is one thing, to spread this evil principle to numerous other groups and thus to divide up the electoral machinery and the legislature into many compartments, is a far more dangerous proposition. If we wish to function democratically the proposed communal arrangement will have to go, and I have no doubt that it will go. But it will not go by the methods adopted by the aggressive opponents of the decision. These methods result inevitably in perpetuating the decision for they help in continuing a situation which prevents any reconsideration.

CONGRESS ATTITUDE.

I have not been enamoured of the past Congress policy in regard to the communal question and its attempts to make pacts and compromises. Yet essentially I think it was based on a sound instinct. First of all the Congress always put independence first and other questions, including the communal one, second, and refused to allow any of those other questions to take pride of place. Secondly, it argued that the communal problem had arisen from a certain set of circumstances which enabled the third party to exploit the other two. In order to solve it, one had either to get rid of the third party (and that meant independence), or get rid of that set of circumstances, which meant a friendly approach by parties concerned and an attempt to soften the prejudice and fear that filled them Thirdly, that the majority community must show generosity in the matter to allay the fear and suspicion that minorities, even though unreasonably, might have.

COMMON ECONOMIC ISSUES.

That analysis is, I think, perfectly sound. I would add that, in my opinion, a real solution of the problem will only come when economic issues, affecting all religious groups and cutting across communal boundaries, arise. Apart from the upper middle classes, who live in hopes of office and patronage, the masses and the lower middle classes have to face identical political and economic problems. It is odd and significant that all the communal demands of any group, of which so much is heard, have nothing whatever to do with these problems of the masses and the lower middle classes.

It is also significant that the principal communal leaders, Hindu or Muslim or others, are political reactionaries, quite apart from the communal question. It is sad to think how they have sided with British imperialism in vital matters, how they have given their approval to the suppression of civil liberty, how during these years of agony they have sought to gain narrow profit for their group at the expense of the larger cause of freedom. With them there can be no co-operation, for that would mean co-operation with reaction. But I am sure that with the larger masses and the middle classes, who may have temporarily been led away by the specious claims of their communal leaders, there must be the fullest co-operation, and out of that co-operation will come a fairer solution of this problem.

NOT MAJOR ISSUE.

I am afraid I cannot get excited over this communal issue, important as it is temporarily. It is after all a side issue and it can have no real importance in the larger scheme of things. Those who think of it as the major issue, think in terms of British imperialism continuing permanently in this country. Without that basis of thought, they would not attach so much importance to one of its inevitable off-shoots. I have no such fear and so my vision of a future India contains neither imperialism nor communalism.

Yet the present difficulty remains and has to be faced. Especially our sympathy must go to the people of Bengal who have suffered most from these communal decisions, as well as from the heavy hand of the Government. Whenever opportunity offers to improve their situation in a friendly way, we must seize it. But always the background of our action must be the national struggle for independence and the social freedom of the masses.

CONTACT WITH MASSES.

I have referred previously to the growing divorce between our organisation and the masses. Individually many of us still have influence with the masses and our word carries weight with them, and who can measure the love and reverence of India's millions for our leader, Gandhi? And yet organisationally we have lost that intimate touch that we had. The social reform activities of the khadi and village industries and Harijan organisations keep large numbers of our comrades in touch with the masses and those contacts bear fruit. But they are essentially non-political and so, politically, we have largely lost touch. There are many reasons for this and some are beyond our control. Our present Congress constitution is, I feel, not helpful in developing these contacts or in encouraging enough the democratic spirit in its primary committees. These committees are practically rolls of voters who meet only to elect delegates or representatives, and take no part in discussion or the formation of policy.

LESSON FROM RUSSIA.

It is interesting to read in that monumental and impressive record, the Webbs' new book on Russia, how the whole Soviet structure is based on a wide and living democratic foundation. Russia is not supposed to be a democratic country after the Western pattern, and yet we find the essentials of democracy present in far greater degree amongst the masses there than anywhere else. The six hundred thousand towns and villages there have a vast democratic organisation, each with its own soviet, constantly discussing, debating, criticising, helping in the formulation of policy, electing representatives to higher committees. This organization as citizens covers the entire population over 18 years of age. There is yet another vast organization of the people as producers, and a third, equally vast, as consumers. And thus scores of millions of men and women are constantly taking part in the discussion of public affairs and actually in the administration of the country. There has been no such practical application of the democratic process in history.

All this is of course utterly beyond us, for it requires a change in the political and economic structure and much else before we can experiment that way. But we can profit by that example still and try in our own limited way to develop democracy in the lowest rungs of the Congress ladder and makes the primary committee a living organization.

FUNCTIONAL REPRESENTATION.

An additional method for us to increase our contacts with the masses is to organize them as producers and then affiliate such organizations to the Congress or have full co-operation between the two. Such organizations of producers as exist to-day such as trade unions and peasant unions, as well as other anti-imperialist organization could also be brought within this sphere of mutual co-operation for the good of the masses and for the struggle for national freedom. Thus Congress could have an individual as well as a corporate membership, and retaining its individual character, could influence, and be influenced by, other mass elements.

These are big changes that I have hinted at, and I am by no means sure how they can be brought about, or whether it is possible to go far in this direction in the near future. Still we must move to some extent at least if we are to have our roots in the soil of India and draw life and strength from its millions. The subject is fascinating but complicated and can only be tackled by an expert committee which I trust will be appointed on behalf of the Congress. The report of that committee must be freely discussed so as to get the widest backing for it.

URGENT CHANGES.

All this will take us to the next Congress. Meanwhile perhaps some urgent changes are needed in our constitution to remove anomalies and avoid difficulties. Owing to my absence I have had little experience of the working of the new constitution and cannot make any concrete suggestions. The reduction in the numbers of delegates and A. I. C. C. members would be, to some extent, desirable if there was a background of widespread activity in the primary and secondary committees. Without it, it makes us even less responsive to mass opinion, and, therefore, an increase seems desirable. But the real solution is to increase the interest and day to day activity of the lower committees.

I have been told that the manual labour franchise has not been a success and has led to a great deal of evasion. If that is so a change is desirable for a constitution must be such as can be worked easily and without subterfuge.

FORMATION OF UNIONS.

The Congress is an all-inclusive body and represents many interests, but essentially it is a political organization with various subsidiary and allied organizations, like the Spinners' Association and the Village Industries Association. These allied organisations work in the economic field but they do not seek directly to remove the burdens of the peasantry under the present system of land tenure. Nor can the Congress, situated as it is, wholly function as a peasant organization, although in many provinves it has espoused the cause of the peasantry and brought them much relief. It seems to me necessary that the Congress should encourage the formation of peasant unions as well as workers' unions, and cooperate with such as already exist, so that the day to day struggle of the masses might be carried on on the basis of their economic demands and other grievances. This identification of the Congress with the economic struggle of the masses will bring us nearer to them and nearer to freedom than anything else. I would welcome also the organization of other special interests, like those of the women, in the general framework of our national struggle for freedom. The Congress would be in a position to co-ordinate all these vital activities and thus to base itself on the widest possible mass foundation.

MILITANT PROGRAMME.

There has been some talk of a militant programme and militant action. I do not know what exactly is meant, but if direct action on a national scale or civil disobedience are meant, then I would say that I see no near prospect of them. Let us not indulge in tall talk before we are ready for big action. Our business to-day is to put our house in order, to sweep away the defeatist mentality of some people, and to build up our organization with its mass affiliations, as well as to work amongst the masses. The time may come, and that sooner perhaps than we expect, when we might be put to the test. Let us get ready for that test. Civil disobedience and the like cannot be switched on and off when we feel like doing so. It depends on many things, some of which are beyond our control, but in these days of revolutionary change and constantly recurring crises in the world, events often move faster than we do. We shall not lack for opportunities.

MAJOR PROBLEM.

The major problem of India to-day is that of the land—of rural poverty and unemployment and a thoroughly out-of-date land system. A curious combination of circumstances has held back India during the past few generations and the political and economic garments it wears no longer fit it and are torn and tattered. In some ways our agrarian conditions are not unlike those of France a hundred and fifty years ago, prior to the great revolution. They cannot continue so for long. At the same time we have become parts of international capitalism and we suffer the pains and crises which afflict this decaying system. As a result of these elemental urges and conflicts of world forces what will emerge in India none can say. But we can say with confidence that the present order has reached the evening of its day, and it is up to us to try to mould the future as we would like it to be.

ALARMS OF WAR.

The world is filled with rumours and alarms of war. In Abyssinia bloody and cruel war has already gone on for many months and we have watched anew how hungry and predatory imperialism behaves in its mad search for colonial domains. We have watched also with admiration the brave fight of the Ethiopians for their freedom against heavy odds. You will permit me, I feel sure, to greet them on your behalf and express our deep sympathy for them. Their struggle is something more than a local struggle. It is one of the first effective checks by an African people on an advancing imperialism and already it has had far-reaching consequences.

In the Far East also war hovers on the horizon and we see an eastern imperialism advancing methodically and pitilessly over ancient China and dreaming of world empire. Imperialism shows its claws wherever it may be, in the West or in the East.

In Europe an aggressive fascism or Nazism steps continuously on the brink of war and vast armed camps arise in preparation for what seems to be the inevitable end of all this. Nations join hands to fight, other nations, and progressive forces in each country ally themselves to fight the fascist menace.

INDIA'S PART.

Where do we come in in this awful game? What part shall we play in this approaching tragedy? It is difficult to say. But we must not permit ourselves to be passive tools exploited for imperialist ends. It must be our right to say whether we join a war or not, and without that consent there should be no co-operation from us. When the time comes we may have little say in the matter, and so it becomes necessary for the Congress to declare clearly now its opposition to India's participation in any imperialist war, and every war that will be waged by imperialist Powers will be an imperialist war, whatever the excuses put forward might be. Therefore we must keep out of it and not allow Indian lives and Indian money to be sacrificed

To the progressive forces of the world, to those who stand for human freedom and the breaking of political and social bonds, we offer our full co-operation in their struggle against imperialism and fascist reaction, for we realise that our struggle is a common one. Our grievance is not against any people or any country as such, and we know that even in imperialist England, which throttles us, there are many who do not love imperialism and who stand for freedom.

"OUR GREAT LEADER."

During this period of difficulty and storm and stress, inevitably our minds and hearts turn to our great leader who has guided us and inspired us by his dynamic personality these many years Physical ill-health prevents him now from taking his full share in public activities. Our good wishes go out to him for his rapid and complete recovery, and with those wishes is the selfish desire to have him back again amongst us. We have differed from him in the past and we shall differ from in the future about many things, and it is right that each one of us should act up to his convictions. But the bonds that hold us together are stronger and more vital than our differences, and the pledges we took together still ring in our ears. How many of us have that passionate desire for Indian independence and the raising of our poverty-stricken masses which consumes him? Many things he taught us long years ago it seems now—fearlessness and discipline and the will to sacrifice ourselves for the larger cause. That lesson may have grown dim but we have not forgotten it, nor can we ever forget him who has made us what we are and raised India again from the depths. The pledge of independence that we took together still remains to be redeemed, and we await again for him to guide us with his wise counsel.

UNDYING SPIRIT.

But no leader, however great he be, can shoulder the burden single-handed; we must all share it to the best of our ability and not seek helplessly to rely on others to perform miracles. Leaders come and go, many of our best-loved captains and comrades have left us all too soon, but India goes on and so does India's struggle for freedom. It may be that many of us must suffer still and die so that India may live and be free. The promised land may yet be far from us and we may have to march wearily through the deserts, but who will take away from us that deathless hope which has survived the scaffold and immeasurable suffering and sorrow; who will dare to crush the spirit of India which has found re-birth again and again after so many crucifixions?—A.P.

"GREATEST SPIRITUAL GENIUS OF PRESENT AGE"

Ramkrishna Centenary Celebrations In England: Messages Of Andrews & Zetland

(From Our Own Correspondent)

LONDON, April 1 (By Air Mail)

The chief meeting in connection with the Ramkrishna Centenary celebrations in England was held on Friday night (March 27) at the headquarters of the Theosophical Society in Gloucester Place. Sir Francis Younghusband was in the chair.

In the course of his message, the Marquis of Zetland wrote to "my dear Swami Avyaktananda", asking him to forgive him delay in replying to his letter owing to great pressure upon his time during the past week or two. Lord Zetland added "I am interested in what you tell me of the arrangements which you have made for celebrating the Centenary of the birth of Sri Ramakrishna in this country. I carry with me very pleasant recollections of my visit to the Headquarters of the Ramakrishna Mission at Belur Math when I was in Bengal, and I shall be glad if you will convey to the meeting to be held on the 27th of this month my good wishes. I trust that the philanthropic work of the Mission in India continues to make progress."

ANDREW'S MESSAGE.

Mr. C. F. Andrews could not attend the meeting as his duties at Cambridge prevented him from taking part in the Celebrations. However, Mr. Andrews assured Swami Avyaktananda of his admiration for the Ramakrishna-Vivekananda Mission which was very deep indeed. He had often worked with its members in relief work during times of flood or cholera or scarcity bordering on famine. Mr. Andrews was convinced that they had always rendered devoted and loving service to the poor. In his message, Mr. Andrews added "I have also visited the Ramkrishna Mission in America, where it has carried a spiritual message into the heart of an overburdened world and civilisation where untoward things have grown too strong for the silent working of God's spirit in man. Their members have shown an unselfishness and love for humanity which has won my heart."

Mr. Kanti Ghose, one of the Vice-Presidents of the Centenary Committee, read one more message received on the occasion. It came from the President of the Ramakrishna Mission in India. The President wrote:

"The dawn or the New Age is breaking over the world, the blessed day is at hand that will illumine our hearts with the glory of its effulgence. Knowingly and unknowingly man is moving forward along the road of salvation inspired by the Master's message of the harmony of all religions and by his unique realisation of the essential oneness of Karma (Action), Jnana (Knowledge), Bhakti (Supreme devotion), and Yoga (Psychic control). The day is not far when all lands and seas shall witness the establishment of a universal kingdom of peace, and when in loving response to the call of the Master, all nations and peoples, in one confederation joining, shall sing with one jubiliant acclaim yes, with no heat of strife and no passion of controversy, the Master's message "As many faiths, so many paths." Then the full meridian light of the Master's advent will light up this world of ours, and that song will ring from end to end and the sons and daughters of men will stand side by side under the banner of the New Age in spiritual comradeship.

A MAHARANI'S EXPERIENCES.

Sir Francis Youngsuhband recalled how, when he was a young man in India, Sri Ramakrishna was living near Calcutta but that he had never had the good fortune of meeting him face to face. But he knew of one person at least who had seen the Master and that was the late Maharanee of Cooch Behar. The Maharanee had told Sir Francis that she was present at the first meeting of Sri Ramakrishna with her father, the great reformer, Keshub Chunder Sen. Although she was too young at that time to react to the spiritual force of the Master, she had held Ramakrishna in great reverence, and what a close bond of mutual love existed between those two great souls. Sir Francis observed that the Master's message of "As Many Faiths. So Many Paths" was the greatest of all messages that they had received from the East during the last century.

Mrs. Edith Hunter, Secretary of the Friends of India Society, in an interesting speech dwelt on the realization of Sri Ramakrishna and his message to the world. She observed that the problems of the modern world would automatically be solved if they would only follow the teachings of the great Master.

Mrs. Hunter was followed by Dr. Har Dayal who traced the trend of modern European civilization from the days of the Renaissance and reformation which had culminated in individualism in its most pernicious form, the result of which could be seen, he said, in the unstable condition of Europe at the present moment.

NEW LIGHT AND NEW PATH

Swami Avyaktananda dwelt at length on the achievements of the Western Civilization with its ideal of humanism. While paying tribute to the humanizing force of that civilization, Swamiji said the path led to a "cul de sac" and it was there that the light which Ramakrishna had lit would discover a new path which would lead the world to a state of blissfulness. He would not undervalue the greatness of the material civilization of the West but he was convinced that the time had come for its divinization by the acceptance of the spiritual ideals of the East.

Before closing the meeting Sir Francis declared "The West is now prepared to receive spiritual messages from the East and especially from Sri Ramakrishna who is not only the greatest spiritual genius in India of the present age, but also one of the greatest men of all times."

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H/110

Forcing Constitution On Unwilling People

(Continued from page 7.)

ganise themselves as one party, with advanced and progressive programme, it is hereby resolved that the All-India Muslim League do take steps to contest the approaching provincial elections and for this purpose appoint Mr. M. A. Jinnah to form a Central Election Board under his presidentship consisting of not less than 35 members to constitute and affiliate Provincial Elections Boards in various provinces, having regard to the condition of each province, and devise ways and means for carrying out the aforesaid objects."

Speaking on the resolution, the mover said that it was an essential part of Mr. Jinnah's resolution, on coming constitution, as it was designed to give practical shape to it. He pointed out that the resolution put a check on people, seeking election by private efforts, and thereby trying to serve their personal interests at the expense of those of the country or the community. The Council evolved would implement the policy and programme enunciated by Mr. Jinnah's resolution.

Khan Saheb Haji Rashi Ahmed (Delhi) supported the resolution.

Mr. Mohomed Yusuf observed that the Council should represent those who had gone to jails. The Congress, he pointed out, had achieved success and built up reputation, mainly due to the suffering and sacrifices of its leaders.

Mr. Abdul Hamid Khan, the Mayor of Madras, supporting the resolution, said that the proposed Central Election Board should take the example of the Congress into consideration. It could not be disputed that the Congress was really in advance of other committees in political matters, and it would be worthwhile emulating its example.

Mr. Navabzada Lia-quat-ali-Khan of United Provinces also supported the resolution among others.

Mr. Hussain Imam supporting the resolution said that if the scheme did not fructify, then the disgrace could not be laid at the door of Mr. Jinnah. The blame would rest on the whole community.

The resolution was then put to vote and passed.

JINNAH'S ASSURANCE.

Mr. Jinnah, then, "taking the liberty of intervening" in the proceedings, said that a great responsibility had devolved upon him and he would sincerely try to discharge that responsibility which he undertook in deference to the wishes and, perhaps, the pressure of the delegates of the Conference.

Referring to the suggestion made by some speakers that the position of the chairman of the proposed Board would be that of a dictator, he explained that a dictator should have an army behind him. The dictator, as he understood, should be a man who had got the power to punish and to reward. If you should have that power you should have an army.

"But I have no such army—" he added, (Voices: We form your army; we are your army).

"But I do not require such an army" he added, "and if I were to have any power I would ask you to honestly serve your people and your country."

Explaining his position in the Election Board, he pointed out that the Board belonged to the League and had to obey its orders. And if the League thought that its orders were not obeyed, then it would dismiss the Board and Mr. Jinnah, within a month in the full session of the League.

He further observed that the members of the Board should be such as would stand by the policy of the League, and the minister or ministers in the Legislatures should also stand by its policy. And if that was achieved, then that part of the work within the Legislatures would be achieved. The other part of the work namely, that concerning outside the Legislatures would lie in their hands.

As to the success or failure of the Board, it depended upon the work and the encouragement shown by the Mussalmans of India; but he was not discouraged by failures and would not despair.

LEAGUE OFFICE-BEARERS.

The Conference then proceeded with electing the office-bearers of the League. Mr. Jinnah proposed the name of Navabzada Liaquat-Ali-Khan as the Hon. Secretary of the League. Sir Mohomed Yakub, the retiring Secretary seconded the proposal. He was unanimously elected.

The election of two General Secretaries was left to the League Council, while the election of 15 vice-presidents of the League was postponed "sine die," pending consideration by the Special Committee the need or otherwise of having so many vice-Presidents. Similarly, the Council was asked to elect, on behalf of the League 1/10th the number of delegates, to be elected by the open session.

PRESIDENT'S CLOSING REMARKS.

Sir Syed Wazir Hasan, the President in his closing remarks, said that the determination and solidarity of the League in its decisions during the session, was an example to any other organisation.

There could be no doubt that at the Indian National Congress, meeting at present at Lucknow, they were all determined to do good to the country in the matter of attainment of freedom of the country. But their ways were absolutely indecisive, and they seemed to be avoiding the direct facing of facts, for solving the political problems.

The Muslim League had extended its hand of co-operation not only to the Indian National Congress, but to all political organisations, whether they were of Hindu Sikh, Christian or Parsi. But every one must realise that the Muslim community could not do more than what they had already done. They were a minority nation and they had shown by their conduct and in his utterances on their behalf as the President, that they were prepared to co-operate with every other organisation in the great struggle for the freedom of the country.

LUCKNNOW PACT.

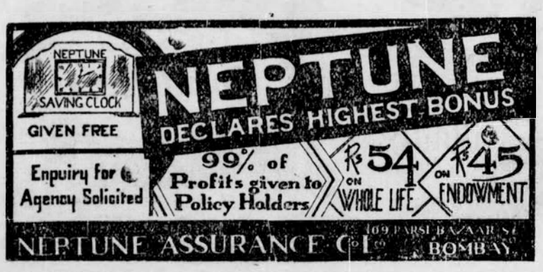
They would wait and see what response they would have to this offer of co-operation. In 1916, they offered co-operation to the Indian National Congress. They could not go more than that, for them it would be consistent neither with their political status, nor with the political situation at that time. They awaited what gesture would be made by the Indian National Congress. Then the letter came proposing a joint meeting between the two executives of the Indian National Congress and the Muslim League respectively and the famous Lucknow Pact was the result.

Sir Wazir Hasan pointed out that there was a danger at present of their attitude being misunderstood that they did not do more than what had already been done. But he repeated, they could not do more, being a minority community. It was upto the major section to respond to their offer.

Another important question was of the work before the Muslims in the future. He invited particular attention of the people to the resolution of Mr. Jinnah, which was worded in a careful, deliberate and statesmanlike language. They had lodged a strong protest against both the parts in the reforms scheme. The new constitution brought together all the forces together, which would obstruct the path of India's progress towards its goal. But it had become law and they should make best use of it for the advantage of the country and the community.

They had a duty in electing their representatives to the provincial legislatures. Let not those who would accept offices of ministers claim that they could do any thing. They might maintain the glory, the emoluments of office, so long as they enjoyed the confidence of that arch-dictator, the Governor. But the people should dispel such an idea, by making those in office realise that they must work for the benefit of the people.

A vote of thanks to the President was proposed earlier by Sir Suleman Cassum Mitha, and seconded by Mr. Rahimtoola M. Chinoy. Sir Mahomed Yakub, thanked the Reception Committee for the excellent arrangements made for the successful conduct of the session. He congratulated the volunteers, on behalf of the League, for their valuable services during the session. The conference was then dissolved.



Lady visitors in the Subjects Committee meeting at Moti Nagar

TO ACCEPT OR NOT TO ACCEPT OFFICES

(Continued from page 8.)

might arise which might enable them to use the machinery in a manner as would lead to its destruction. He said that practical politics were not intellectual gymnastics. Why were they restless for an answer to an hypothetical question and why did they wish to tell Government before-hand which weapon they would use for the purpose of their fight? Some said that unless a clear lead was given voters could not be wooed. Maulana Azad's answer was that it was worthless wooing voters on false hopes. It was enough for voters to know that the Congress took a certain view. He asked them to avoid suspecting each other and vote for the Working Committee resolution which kept the door open for a decision either day.

WHY NOT TAKE COURAGE.

Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya, a member of the Working Committee, following the convention created by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru opposed the Working Committee's resolution. This course was necessitated by the fact that his convictions were opposed to the convention. A voice: Resign.

Dr. Pattabhi remarked it would be a mockery and affectation to resign after the term had expired.

Though Maulana Abul Kalam Azad had suggested they should not disclose their weapons to Government their speeches to-day clearly revealed those weapons. They had told the country to wait for a decision on this question ever since the Wardha meetings. And again they were asked to wait. Why not take courage and decide one way or the other. What would the office acceptance section do as Ministers when in the provinces eighty per cent. of the revenue was reserved and twenty per cent. expenditure could be dallied with and that too under restrictions?

NEED OF THE HOUR.

Proceeding Dr. Pattabhi catalogued the difficulties which any party desiring to do any thing good would be faced with and also referred to the Governor-General's four-faced responsibilities.

Mr. Satyamurti retorted: Why not come and make this speech in the Assembly (laughter).

Dr. Pattabhi: It is a compliment to me (laughter).

Dr. Pattabhi contended that so long as the finances and services were not under the control of Indians, it was no use trying to work that constitution. What was needed was to develop a radical spirit in the country which could not be done by office acceptance.

Babu Purshotamdas Tandon, another member of the Working Committee, then addressed the meeting.

BREAKING CONVENTION?

Babu Purshotamdas Tandon regretted that the urge to speak made Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramaya come forward. He regretted this breach of understanding that members of the Working Committee must not express openly their differences. There was no parallel between Dr. Pattabhi's case and that of the President who had a different personality in the chair. Far from this resolution being a device in favour of acceptance of office, he felt that if the Working Committee wished to commit the country to the pro-office view it had the best chance at present. Whereas hereafter the side of non-acceptance of office might gain strength through the influence of the President. There were cries of closure of the debate.

Pandit Jawaharlal said that when he called on Dr. Pattabhi to speak he did not know what he would say. But the objection taken by Babu Purshotamdas Tandon to the matter should not have been taken in the Subjects Committee, but in the Working Committee. The President did feel surprised when he heard Dr. Pattabhi, not because of the views which were known, but that he expressed them openly. Pandit Jawaharlal at the same time expressed his personal opinion that when the Working Committee was practically dead, there was no meaning in preventing its members from expressing individual views as they could not do so after resigning from a practically dead body.

Babu Purshotamdas intervening said that he referred to the matter because Dr. Pattabhi had referred to resignation.

THE DIFFERENCE.

Mr. Achut Patwardan summed up the case for the opposition. He said the question was not the Socialist versus non-Socialist view, but of the approach to the problem of whether there should be an uncompromising attitude or they should indulge in the luxury of indecision. The clear difference was that Mr. Satyamurti wanted a new Constitution to be agreeable to the British and Indian view. But he wanted a constitution acceptable to India and India alone (applause). The speaker was not opposed to elasticity of programme regarding future tactics, but wished it to embrace the dynamic situation. The Canadian school of thought had a philosophy of mass action, but when it came to constitutional matters that school thought in terms of Liberal Democracy. Mr. Patwardan's view was that the Council programme should be made to synchronise parliamentary activity with the mass movement outside. The radical mentality was to accept defeat after defeat, for the final triumph must come one day. He accepted wholeheartedly Mr. Amritlal Seth's amendment because he did not recognize Princes (applause).

RAJEN BABU'S REPLY.

Babu Rajendra Prasad wound up the debate on behalf of the Working Committee. He said that debate had rolled on for ten hours and many arguments cut each other and lightened his work. He had been hearing that the Working Committee resolution had kept something up its sleeves and deceived the people. Swami Sahajanand had smelt bad odour in it. There was no bad odour, except in the brain of the Swami. "We honestly have taken the decision which we thought is in the best interest of the country and if our motives are doubted, no man of self-respect can continue to work with colleagues who so doubted their honesty. There is scope for difference of opinion. But in the resolution we do not say we shall not accept office. We may accept Ministry, but that will not spoil our radical mentality. You must trust the people you have worked with. If we are capable of surrendering in the face of a little temptation, then you cannot advance very far. If you think Congressmen will forget the ideal for which so much sacrifice had been made, you cannot advance the cause."

CRISIS WITHIN AND WITHOUT

Continuing Babu Rajendra Prasad said: "Let us not show lack of self-confidence. There has been a talk about the Gandhian philosophy as something distinct. Then I say it is the same as Mr. Patwardan had advocated, namely, that crisis in the Council must synchronise with the crisis in the country. The Working Committee has not shown indecision, but has taken a solid decision. You have seen Pandit Jawaharlal was against office acceptance and so was Dr. Pattabi. There were others for accepting office. The Working Committee decided against both of them and said the question of how the Constitution is to be ended must be decided later. We may destroy the Constitution by non-acceptance or by acceptance of office. Both methods can be used and which ever weapon is appropriate will be used.

I AM A VILLAGER

Many things have been said about radical mentality and reformist mentality. I am a villager. I do not understand books. Whatever I have read I have forgotten. Whatever decision I reach is not based on books. It is based on the life of the country on seeing the bones of the people in misery and want. Through my tours in the villages I have seen what moves their lives, what raises or lowers them. If we are going to decide the destiny of India by reading books, I do not know where you will drive India (applause). Whatever I have told you is what I have felt honestly and truthfully. The amendments of Mr. Sampurananand and Mrs. Kamladevi are substantially the same and close the door to acceptance of office. As for Mr. Amritlal Seth's amendment we have decided that we want for the Indian States subjects the same Swaraj as far ousselves I cannot think of a real Constituent Assembly which does not include the entire India. But it is a separate issue and do not tie our hands in this way. I hope the other amendments will be withdrawn.

RESPECT FOR JAWAHAR

Finally I assure you we have great respect for Pandit Jawaharlal and if we decide against his wishes, it is because the decision we have taken is, we feel, in the best interest of the country (Applause, cries of Bande Matram).

"The House then divided. Pandit Jawaharlal cleared every one who was not a member including distinguished visitors and took count of the members and after seeing that the House was cleared of all non-members, he put the various amendments to vote Mr. Amritlal Seth's amendment about Indian States Subjects being included in the constituent Assembly was defeated by 28 to 37.

Mr. Balkrishan Das amendment for boycotting the Councils had only two supporters and was dropped.

Mrs. Kamladevi's amendment for wrecking the constitution was defeated by 20 to 48.

Mr. Sampurnanand's amendment was defeated by 23 to 44.

AMENDMENTS REJECTED

Seth Govinddas', motion for taking the decision before general election had only 17 supporters and was declared lost.

Mr. A. Chetty withdraw his amendment for retaining the Parliamentary Board.

Finally Babu Rajendra Prasad's resolution on behalf of the working Committee was carried by 48 to 5 votes, amidist cheers. A majority of the opposition people kept neutral. Of the members of the Working Committee Dr. Pattabi Sitaramaya voted for the Socialist amendment of Mrs. Kamladevi. The House adjourned till 1-30 p.m. to-morrow.—A. P. Special.

UNITED FRONT

(Continued From page 6)

the Provisional Government and assumption of complete political power by the "Soviet" and these decrees were confined only to the transfer of all property, owned by the Czarist state, including Railways and the State Bank, to the New Workers' State and abolished private ownership in land; and the original plan of gradual Nationalisation and expropriation, even after assumption of power, had to be subsequently altered and immediate and complete socialisation, had to be introduced, because of the outbreak of Civil War 1918-20. Hemmed in from all sides by counter-revolutionists from within and without, the crisis of the Civil War necessitated immediate complete centralisation and control of industry and production, and to this end, earlier General Nationalisation was decreed. From Tsar Alexander's Decree in 1861 which abolished serfdom, it took nearly sixty years to arrive at even a qualified Nationalisation of November 1917 Decrees, and that too under the super guidance and control of unequalled mass-leaders like Lenin and Trotsky and in a proletariat and agriculturist country like Russia, mainly helped by political chaos caused by the Great European War. Thus superficial comparisons are not very helpful. Even in April 1917, six months before the final revolution, the Communist Party by a resolution declared, "It was not the Party's aim to achieve socialistic re-organisation immediately."

Advice of Marx.

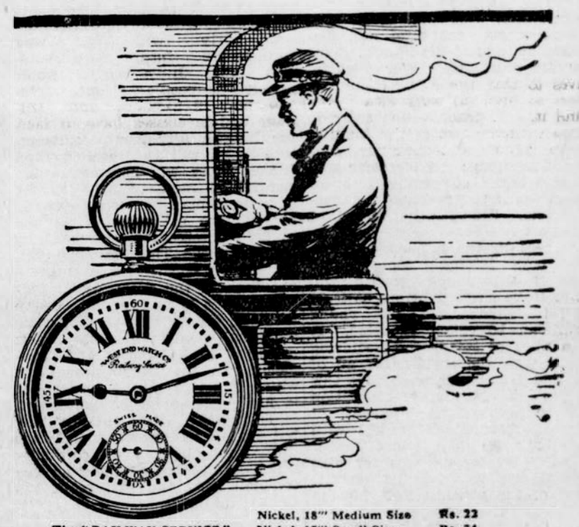
This deliberate and well-considered policy of the Bolshevist leaders, was only a practical application, on the first available opportunity, of theoretical principles and doctrines on the subject "the choice of the lesser evil", as enunciated by their great teacher, Karl Marx, in his economic essays:—

"Where the political powers of absolute Monarchy still exist . . . there exist on the other hand, the antagonism between the bourgeois and the masses . . . the struggle amongst subject races breaks out before Imperialism is got rid of. Workers are quite aware that the absolute Monarchy does not and cannot hesitate one moment to greet them with a whiff of grapeshot in the service of bourgeosie. Why should, therefore, workers and masses prefer direct rule of the bourgeois (Parliamentary democracy) to the oppression of absolute Government with its semi-feudal retinue? Because the masses know that the bourgeosie must not only make them wider concessions then absolute Monarchy, but that in the interests of its commerce and industry, the bourgeois must create, against its will, the conditions for the unity of the workers which is the first requisite for their victory. "They (workers) can and must take part and join middle-class revolution . . . although they may not regard it as their final objective." Giving an English example, he says: "English Chartists assisted their enemies to triumph over the Tories and thus secured abolition of Corn Laws and ultimately captured seats in Parliament from these Middle-class Radicals."

To these may be added the most recent instance of Egypt that has demonstrated to the world in general and to subject countries like India what is possible to achieve by a "United Front."

I cannot conclude this series of articles better than by quoting the affectionate appeal from that true friend of India, Romain Rolland to the President-elect of the Congress. He says: "I hope that under your guidance India will learn, like our Occident, to create a 'Popular Front' against all that is opposed to her National Independence and to her social progress."

(Concluded.)



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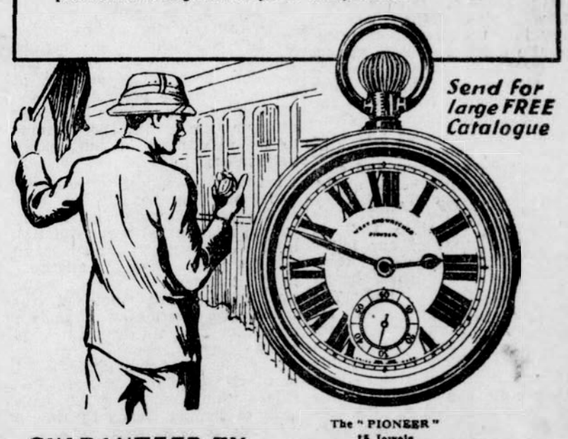

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"MUSLIMS, PART AND PARCEL OF INDIAN NATION"

Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim Welcomes Delegates To League Conference

Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Chairman of the Reception Committee, of the Muslim League, welcoming the delegates said:—

It is not for me to stand for any length of time between you and our President, who will give us the lead at this momentous juncture, but you will certainly extend to me your kind indulgence to speak a few words on topics of vital interest to our progress and well being. First and foremost is the question defining our attitude with regard to the reformed constitution. I consider that whatever may be the criticisms levelled against it, it has come to stay and my friends here are all agreed that it must be worked in a spirit of co-operation. The reforms may not have gone far enough, but that is no reason for a counsel of despair and an attitude of negation. As a result of the unremitting labour of years on the part of our leaders we have found in the reformed Constitution a measure of rights which must be used and applied to the best advantage. A detailed examination of the features of the Constitution in so far as it affects our life and well-being will be within the province of our President, but I hope that our attitude towards the working of the reforms will be so framed and co-ordinated as to lay a special stress in our efforts at improvement in the direction of bringing more education to the poor and better scope for the agricultural and industrial classes and the improvement of good relations between the various communities in the land.

PROGRESS IN EDUCATION

It is a matter of no small gratification that as a result of efforts in the past much headway has been made in the matter of Muslim education. Education is the very breath of Modern civilised existence and a community that neglects the education of its sons and daughters, has poor chances in the struggle for existence and success that is the most exacting feature of contemporary life: Illiteracy leads to indolence and superstition producing in its extreme forms fanaticism and disharmony, and if the Muslim Community must take her rightful place among the sister communities in the land working for and sharing in peace, the common good with the rest of the country, there is no doubt that her sons and daughters should become well blessed with the guiding light of education and reasoned understanding. Though the record of the past few years shows a creditable rise in the number of Muslim boys joining schools and colleges, still much ground will have to be covered before at least half the number of our young men can be called educated. It is a work of steady toil, requiring the energy and sacrifice of all of us, and I sincerely hope that this aspect of Muslim regeneration will be kept in the forefront of our programme and worked with devotion. In this connection it is necessary for me to refer with special emphasis to the special need of the education of Muslim women. The conditions of modern life have made it that the education of women is no less important than the education of men, if the society must earn all round success. The attention of our leaders should also be invited to the need of providing for vocational training in the course of education, so that the unemployment of educated youths may be avoided as far as practicable. It has been an unfortunate feature of our present day education that thousands of educated young men with high attainments in arts, feel stranded as soon as they complete their course. Practical training for an industrial and commercial career side by side with general education will relieve the stress of unemployment and will direct the youthful energy into the useful channels. It is also necessary not to neglect the aspects of physical development of our youths. A short course of military training at the right period will make the Community strong, vigorous and self-reliant and imbue our youths with a feeling of fitness and confidence in the life's battle ahead.

"BAD LOT OF MASSES"

"Permit me to state that in common with that of our fellow countrymen of our sister communities the lot of the Muslim masses is deplorably bad. The sources of agriculture and industry which form the main springs of our country's wealth and well-being have been steadily drying up with the result that after meeting the burdens of his work the worker is left with very little for himself. It may not be possible for us town dwellers to visualise the extent of the misery prevailing around, but true it is that the food and cloth ing problem for the masses is rapidly becoming acute. Various causes have contributed to this pathetic situation, and I feel that the time has come when those who guide our destinies should put their heads together to find a solution for the relief of the

SIR CURRIMBHOY IBRAHIM

distressed. It is an important problem on which the leaders of the country in conjunction with the Government should endeavour to their best. I appreciate that this is a problem above all communal view point, the lot of the poor in the country being the same whether Hindu or Mahommadan. It is, therefore, necessary that the question should be approached in joint deliberation by the eminent leaders of all communities and steps taken to improve the chances of agriculture and industry in the country.

This leads me to the basis of our relationship with the other communities. At their meeting held on the 26th February 1935, the Council of the All-India Muslim League have passed a resolution that "they accept the Communal Award as far as it goes until a substitute is agreed upon by the various communities concerned and on that basis they express their readiness again to co-operate with any community or party with a view to secure future constitution for India as would satisfy the people." That resolution puts in a nutshell our position and I earnestly hope that ere long a settlement satisfactory to all will be reached and Indian unity will become an accomplished fact. What in my opinion is most important is the preservation of cordial relations in daily intercourse between the communities. The Mahammadan Community constitutes an important limb of the great Indian nation and it is my earnest desire that the Hindu and Muslim communities should disabuse their minds of all distrust and suspicion. In the circumstances in which India is placed to-day, it is likely there will be points at issue between the communities, but that is no reason to disturb the atmosphere of cordiality which must reign supreme for the common good and welfare of the country at large.

APPEAL TO HINDUS

I appeal to our Hindu fellow countrymen to take a large view of our efforts at self-realisation. A strong, renovated and self-conscious Muslim community will be better fitted to fulfil their mission as part of the Indian nation than otherwise. Let it be plainly understood that our aim is not to secure more jobs or preferential treatment, but the general uplift of the 70 million Indian muslims, so that the structure of our national unity will be strong and complete. Our communal and separate efforts are justified to the extent of our need for constructive work and progress among the Muslims, so that in regenerating the Muslim community we are regenerating a vital section of the Indian population. A certain amount of communal effort has therefore become a matter of necessity for the progress of our community, and I dare say our communalism is but the prelude to the attainment of full blown nationalism.

I therefore, appeal to you not to let anything come in the way of the preservation of happy and cordial relations with our countrymen of other faith and not to allow anything to interfere with the right methods of approach towards large questions of paramount importance for the common good of the country.

The Muslim Community is a part and parcel of the vast Indian nation, computing 70 millions of human beings thrown in constant daily contact and intercourse with others in the country, under the same Government, under the same law, enjoying the same privileges and suffering the same disabilities. As such, believe me my friends, it is impossible for us to stand aloof or attempt to work out a salvation divorced from the rest. Unity is the bedrock of nationhood as it is also the essence of all religion. And no constitution, however, advantageous from our point of view can work well or survive in the absence of communal goodwill and harmony. Unity is therefore, the prime need of the hour. When even an absolute swaraj constitution will be worthless for making a happy and peaceful life in the country without the forces of unity, the achievement of unity itself in the first instance will, enable us to frame constitution entirely after the choice of all the people in this country. I make bold to say that even the constitution awaiting introduction will not do the country the amount of the good possible, if the various sections of the people are not agreed to extract from it the measure of advantage and progress it is capable of yielding.

MAIN FUNCTION OF RELIGION

I have heard great men, men of right thinking and large outlook say that true religion and religious belief do not stand in the way of good will and harmony in human relationship. On the other hand, it is the main function of religion to introduce into human conduct the golden virtues of unity and harmony, so that the elements of strife and discard will vanish and leave the people to live in peace and happiness. God is one and indivisible and the different religions are but different ways of understanding him. When such is the case, there is no warrant for any disunion on religious grounds.

For the sake of God, of our country and our community, let us make disagreement and discord a thing of the dead past, and let us invite others also to make it so. Let us approach our people and say that we cannot do without unity and let us ask the Hindu leaders to say likewise to their people. Let India open a new chapter of life which will be grand in its harmonious conception and efficient in working out the happiness and prosperity of our people guided by that sublime and eternal balm, unity, the unfailing panacea of all human ills.

CONGRESS AND STATES

(Continued from page 1.)

per perspective and attach no importance to it.

CONGRESS AND STATES.

Pt. Jawaharlal then called on Babu Rajendra Prasad to move the following resolution on Indian States.

"The Congress while reaffirming the resolution regarding Indian States passed in the Calcutta session of 1928, and expressing its approval of the policy laid down in the statement issued by the A. I. C. C. in Madras in October, 1935, desires to make it clear that in its opinion the people of the States should have the same right of self-determination as those of the rest of India, and that the Congress stands for the same political, civil and democratic liberties for every part of India. The Congress, however, desires to point out that the struggle for liberty within the States as in the very nature of things to be carried on by the people of the States themselves."

Babu Rajendra Prasad moving the resolution said it was divided into three parts (1) reaffirmation of Congress position and the Congress resolution passed at Calcutta in 1929 and by the A. I. C. C. at Madras, (2) Declaration that the States people should have the same right of self-determination as the rest of British India and that the Congress stood for the same political, civil and democratic liberties for every part of India.

(3) The resolution pointed out that the States Peoples themselves had to carry out the struggle for liberty. While the first reiterated the Congress view and the second accorded the States Peoples the same right of self-determination the third pointed out that in the circumstances in British India, the States Peoples themselves had to shoulder the responsibility and struggle for freedom.

STATES WANT INDIA'S HELP.

Mr. N. V. Gadgil moved an amendment wanting to delete the words, referring to the policy laid down by the A. I. C. C. at Madras and the last sentence in the resolution. He said if this was done the States peoples would be quite satisfied with the position.

Mr. Avadesh Pratap Singh wanted the words to be added that the States subjects should carry on the struggle for freedom but the people in British India should help as far as possible.

Mr. Amritlal Seth wanted to move an amendment but the Congress president asked him to take his seat as he had not given notice. Mr. Amritlal persisted He said he had given notice.

Pt. Jawaharlal got up and asked him to go back to his seat. Mr. Amritlal obeyed.

Mr. Satyamurty protested against what he called the autocratic attitude. You can be gentle.

President: I am sorry if I hurt anyone's feeling but my point was I could not allow the amendment without knowing what it was.

Mr. Satyamurty then you could be gentle.

President: You are a gentleman but I am not (Laughter).

Mr. Satyamurti: I feel hurt about it.

President: I am sorry to have hurt Mr. Satyamurty's feelings. I apologise It was not my intention to wound anybody's feeling.

Mr. Amritlal however abandoned the idea of an amendment and supported Mr. Gadgil's amendment.

AMRITLAL'S ATTACK.

Mr. Amritlal said that the Madras resolution on A.I.C.C. went back on the Calcutta resolution as it said that the Congress would use only moral and friendly influence on the Rulers of the States but would not come to help the States subjects in their struggle for freedom. "Well, Sir we do not want these small mercies. We refuse to have these. We repudiate the attitude of the Congress, namely, its friendly relations with the Rulers of the States. The last sentence of your resolution knocks out the very foundation of our demands and seeks to create a division between the people of British India and the Indian States. Therefore, I oppose it."

Mr. Rezmi asked them to stick to the Calcutta formula of the Congress and said otherwise there would be no enthusiasm, for the Congress among the State subjects.

Babu Rajendra Prasad answering said the Congress wished the same kind of Swaraj for Indian States' subjects but the main brunt of the struggle must fall on those subjects. Congress could help only as far as circumstances permitted.

Mr. Avadeshwar Prasad Singh said the resolution should at least incorporate the last sentence of what Rajendra Babu Prasad said.

Babu Rajendra Prasad replied that the Congress could not leave the position in doubt and the blame lay on the questioneer himself. Mr. Gadgil's amendment was rejected by 22 votes to 24 and on a second count being demanded it was rejected by 25 to 28 votes and the Working Committee resolution on Indian States was passed.

LAHORE PAPER REBUKED.

Pt. Jawaharlal said he had received a telegram from Lahore stating that an Anglo-Indian paper there had published his address this morning. There had been progressive deterioration in the Anglo-Indian press regarding Indian Nationalist matters and they paid little regard to truth or decency. But there were standards of decent journalism which must be observed. He wished the papers representative would explain how this premature publication took place.

No non-official resolutions were taken up.

The first to have been ballotted was that relating to Congress and mass organization.

MASS ORGANISATION COMMITTEE.

On the suggestion of the President, the matter was referred to a Committee consisting of Babu Rajendra Prasad, Messrs. Jairamdas Daulatram and Jaiprakash to report to the A. I. C. C.

Mrs. Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya desired to move a resolution amplyfying the Fundamental Rights laid down in Karachi in certain respects. Objections were voiced by Mr. T. Visvanathan and S. Satyamurti on the ground that most of the points contained in the resolution were either unnecessary or were mutually contradictory.

The President upheld the objection and Mrs. Kamaladevi resumed her seat.

All private resolutions having been disposed of the Subjects Committee adjourned to meet again to-morrow at 2 p.m.

To-morrow there will be a conference of Women Delegates and Workers to discuss the current problems relating to women. Mrs. Naidu will address the conference.

NO TRUCK WITH TERRORISTS

(Continued from page 1.)

Indians in the Government, who in these matters, outdid even their English colleagues (Cries of "Shame").

A WARNING

He warned such Indians that even if bitterness against the English people disappeared, it would take a long time before bitterness was removed, against Indians of this type who believed in such things (Hear, Hear). Terrorism was the impulsive action of a mind which, like that of a child, was acting in a state of helplessness. It was a mad course and, as far as he could, he had tried to stop it. He was told that Indians should not protest against Terrorists being sent to the Andamans. He was not prepared to disown these men though he disowned their methods (Cheers). He had love for every brave man who stood for freedom and who was prepared to make sacrifices (Cheers)

ACHARYA DHRUVA

(Continued from Page 6.)

idealism of higher culture and science which made one's mind enlightened and life fruitful. He did not consider it to be his function to make people do something, as much as to make them approach it for developing their intelligence and achieving their enlightenment.

As a scholar he did not devote himself to any particular subject or pursue any particular line of research and confine himself to it. His knowledge of various subjects was deep, detailed and comparatively valued. He was quite familiar with most of the branches of Hindu and Western learning.

As A Principal

As a principal he did not create or advocate any particular idea or system. He did not consider himself as an officer or a judge bound to carry out or apply laws. He liked to take human weaknesses and faults into consideration. He did not show any irritable temper but kept a cool head and a balanced mind. Students and professors had not to fear a threatening eye or hectoring look when he sat in the chair. He was all geniality and welcome. He did not try for the combing out of unfit students. He would admit all into the temple of learning, and he would allow them scope for all their activities.

As a colleague and a person in authority we found that he had not built any walls around him nor had he encased himself in a fixed form of routine. He did not form a party or a group. He developed no prejudices, predilections and favouritisms of his own. He always worked according to Panditji's judgments and methods. He kept up a receptive and responsive mind.

He was a good conversationalist with enlivening humour and enlightening satire. He loved intellectual company and talk. He was a regular member of the Staff Club and made its life jovial and cheerful. He did not miss lectures delivered in the University under the auspices of various institutions and had to offer very enlightened remarks at their close. His democratic open-mindedness and his want of any superiority complex endeared him to all. His personality was not found merged in his authority, but his authority got submerged in his personality. He was human before he was anything else.

He was a great defender, if he at all defended anything, of the great heritage of the nineteenth century, of liberalism, humanitarianism and democracy. His ideal was that of justice. Like a philosopher he wanted to reign but not to rule. In the University he maintained peace, harmony and co-operation during his sixteen years' tenure of office. This is his great service to it.

PROCESSION FROM PRESIDENT'S CAMP

(From Our Correspondent)

LUCKNOW, April 12.

The procession which started from the President's camp included Jawaharlal Nehru, Mahatma Gandhi and Dr. Ansari, Pundit Malaviya, Mrs. Naidu, Maulana Azad, Babu Rajendra Prasad, Sjt. Vallabhbhai Patel, Bulabhai Desai, K. F. Nariman, Mr. Deshpande, Dr. Pattabi, Sitaramayya, Acharye Kirpalani, Sjt. Moitra, Sardar Sardool Singh, Sri Prakash, Govindballabh Pant, Rr. Murarilal, Rafi Ahmed Kidwai and Secretaries of the Reception Committee and of the Provincial Congress Committee. Cries of "Jawaharlal-ki-jai" and "Gandhi ji-ki-jai" were heard from all sides of the pandal as procession advanced towards the dais Proceedings began with national songs and after Sri Prakash read his welcome address, Pundit Jawaharlal spoke in Hindi.

Prominent among those seated on the dais were Mahatma Gandhi, Dr. Ansari, Pandit Madan Mohan Malviya, T. Prakasham, Sambhmurty, Satymurty, Dr. Khare, Mrs. Lakshmipathi, Mrs. Naidu, Srimati Kamaladevi, Nageshwarao Panthalu, R. S. Pandit Vallabhbhai Patel, Bhulabhai Desai, Jamnalal Bajaj, Dr. Syed Mahmud, Maulana Abdul Kalam Azad, Jairamdas, Daulatram, Rajgopalachari, Dr. de, Nariman Mr. and Mrs. Munshi, Saxena Dr. Murarilal, Rafi Ahmed Mrs. Ksturbi Gandhi, Mohanlal Kidwai, Dr. Satyapal, the Nehru sisters, Govind Vallabh Pant, Mahadev Desai G. R. Gadgil, S. A. Brelvi, Tushar Kanti Gosh, Dr. Khan Sahib, Parvati Devi (Rajendraprasad's sister) Kripalani, Purshotamdas, Tandon, Moitra,

"SWARAJ, RECOVERY OF LOST SOUL"

(Continued from page 16.)

nation-building. We do not seem to realise the simple truth that the activities of leaders are futile unless we ourselves respond to their call in our own lives.

SIMPLE LIFE

As a corrective to this mentality, I think the time has now come to put a complete stop to ovations, processions, addresses, and the like for those who are great; and at the same time we must also draw up a simple code of disciplined life, commensurate with the limitations of ordinary human nature, and insist on all to follow it enforcing it with a sanction. We must say that any one who lives according to that code, however humble his sphere may be, is as great a patriot as the greatest so recognised in the land, for true greatness resides in fulfilling the task one undertakes in a spirit of duty and responsibility. What we need are injunctions to tell us how a person worthy of Swaraj behaves in life. There is much misunderstanding on the subject; and though it may appear a matter of small consequence, I personally regard it as of the greatest moment viewing the conditions of our life as they are. Thus alone, to my mind, can we infuse the spirit of hope in the hearts of our countless men and women and spur them to action on right lines; thus alone can we harness to the country's services the latent energies and the great possibilities of our human material, now remaining unutilised. Thus also I feel we can eliminate the unnecessary jealousies and bickerings that are ruining public life in our land to-day.

SOCIAL RECONSTRUCTION

"I regard the so-called problems of council entry and office acceptance—so intensely exercising the minds of many—as of no importance whatsoever. These can be safely left to take care of themselves. So far as I can see, I have no doubt that we of the Congress to-day stand for a reconstruction of society. We are impatient of things as they are. It is no more possible to tolerate excessive wealth in the hands of a few on the one hand and crushing poverty of the vast masses on the other unlimited power for a handful and the condition of serfs and slaves for the rest. We definitely stand for an equitable distribution of work and wages, for a society of freedom and of love. The thousands of poor men and women who are to-day sacrificing their all for the cause that the Congress represents, are not doing so in order to continue the irresponsible oligarchy that is crushing us all. Let those who are better off than the rest of their brethren, or who to-day enjoy the monopoly of all position and power, wealth and leisure, not forget that the very things that they prize, are endangered when the many are wallowing in dirt and in poverty, deprived of all the light that proper knowledge and adequate comfort can give them, widespread poverty inevitably reacts on the well-to-do; and disease and death creep within their sheltered wells because the neighbourhood is unhappy and unclean. Viewed from the purely selfish standpoint too, enhancement of life in all its aspects, really depends upon a proper setting; and it is up to those who feel unnecessarily disturbed to-day by our ideals, to help actively instead, in bringing about a state of things where there will be, as a matter of fact, more real gain for themselves. It is time that we placed before the country our exact ideas about the society we are seeking to build. That will help all to know what we want and will eliminate all doubts and suspicions—and may be false hopes and ambitions as well that so unnecessarily clog us at every step. We must now frame our own future constitution, not so much of Government which is after all not very important, but the constitution of society itself for the well being of which alone any Government can be allowed to exist."

CONGRESS ORGANISATION

Referring to the internal organisation of the Congress the speaker stated:—

"Logical preciseness and intellectually correct programmes, however, can be of little value unless we have people to appreciate and follow them. What India needs are real men and women, sturdy and efficient citizens, who can be depended upon or perform their tasks in every sphere of activity with which they may be connected, humble or high, and so long as these are not forthcoming, we can achieve nothing, however perfect our resolutions on paper, however brave our voice on the platform. Let the story of the last 15 years of our earnest labours teach us a lesson. If we are really determined to be free we cannot afford to be oblivious of the underlying nature of the forces that are arrayed against us. The Government as it is, is a compact and efficient organisation, each part of which knows exactly its duty even in the most distant and isolated places, and fulfils its task properly and punctually for the good and stability of the whole and in a spirit of mutual loyalty hard to equal. In order to meet this we have also to be organised in a similar manner, and our units have also to be of a character similar to the units of the opponents we are facing and fighting. Unless we are able to do that, our greatest efforts are bound to go in vain; and we shall always find ourselves at the end of every great movement, just where we started. The history of India from the earliest times has this sad tale to tell. Everytime we have to begin at the beginning. Let the Congress now devise methods by which we as a nation shall not be sliding back each time we make a move forward, just leaving a few great names behind to illumine the pages of our history and to give us some fanciful satisfaction of our past greatness when darkness envelopes us in the present and we become a butt of ridicule for the sister nations of the world. Let us make sure that we are really out for the true freedom and greatness of a whole people and not merely to exploit or enhance the undoubted greatness of a few. It is not enough to do our little bit when there is something going. It is necessary to be always on the alert and working. It is the day to-day work that tells in the long run, and not the work done merely in spurts. Organisation for peace is far more necessary than organisation for war. If the former is secured, the latter will probably never be needed: or if it ever is, it will be completed at a moment's notice."

Concluding Mr. Sri Prakash said:—

"The task before us is verily a mighty one. We are out to win Swaraj. Swaraj for us is the recovery of our lost soul and not merely the finding of our lost wealth. We want Swaraj because we desire to fashion our lives in our own way, we want to get back our capacity to make our own contribution to world-thought and world-endeavour, and to feel and realise that the words 'India' and 'Indian' unlike the case to-day stand for everything that is noble and good; and that we too can move about the world as a selfrespecting people, as members of a race that is truly great and really free. Bande Mataram."—United Press Special.

Loan Cotton Back To Trade Channels

GUJARAT COTTON CROP MOVING FREELY

Bombay, April 8

Messrs. Langley and Co. have issued the following report:—

After prolonged labour the U. S. Government plan for the release of 12 cent loan cotton saw the light of day on Sunday last.

Loan cotton will find its way back to trade channels by the simple device of allowing farmers to reclaim it at 25 points under the price of Middling 7/8" in Southern markets.

With a spot price of say 11.65, the farmer can reclaim his cotton at 11.40. But no cotton will be released under 11.25. Which, to our way of looking at it, means that whereas 11.25 is the low point for spot a brake will be put on the movement of cotton the moment the spot price declines below 11.50. Below 11.50 the farmer no longer gets the full bonus of 25 points and the inducement to sell is correspondingly reduced.

SPOT AND FUTURES

And there is, after all, a relationship between futures contracts and spot cotton.

With spots resting on a cushioned peg at 11.50 and a hard definite peg at 11.25, we see no adequate reason why the July contract should remain under 11 cents.

The Pool are long of May, July and October contracts. So far there has been no sign of Pool sales. We venture the opinion that the Pool futures policy will be influenced principally by the relationship between the futures contracts they hold and the actual cotton held and pegged by the Government.

And as there is now a peg for old crop cotton the discounts for new crop, should attract increasing attention for shipment during the early months of the new crop season. To spinners the world over a discount of 64 points for October relative to July must inevitably provide an incentive to delay, as far as is practically possible, requirements to October. And if July still looks cheap relative to old crop spot cotton it is unlikely that new crop cotton will be available on an easy basis relative to October.

Already American exporters have written up the basis for early shipments. That writing up cannot entirely be confined to basis. Eventually the contracts should tend to narrow on the old crop as the demand falls away from old crop and accumulates on new.

Furthermore, as we have stated on many occasions there is a lot of the disappointment and depression of the last four months already discounted in the price of new crop quotations.

Purchases of October, December and January made in easier markets should eventually show profits.

LOAN COTTON EFFECT

Bombay's immediate reaction to the U. S. loan cotton release proposals was bearish. It was immediately assumed that a roof had been placed over old crop months and in all probability new crops would have to take hedge selling.

The obvious is seldom correct.

There are nevertheless a sufficient number of operators here who view the prospect of any really constructive move in New York with scepticism to ensure that advances here will run into selling. In particular the 200 rupee level so far has proved a barrier.

Crop movement in the Broach districts is now declining but the Gujarat crop is still moving freely.

After a long period of inactivity Ahmedabad is now taking more interest in all styles of cotton particularly those grown in districts adjacent to Ahmedabad.

Export demand has recently been a rather variable quantity.

Japan is still buying but on a smaller scale than last month.

China is in the market for Oomras and Broach. And in spite of the fact that price has frequently been a difficulty we suspect that China requires much more Indian cotton than has so far been booked.

The Continent and Lancashire are less active. But considerable business with both those markets has still to appear in the shipment figures.

In the Bombay spot market business has been fairly active, with the basis for staple styles hardening.

We reiterate the opinion expressed in previous reports that the position of Indian cotton is fundamentally sound and in easier markets here we favour purchases.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES

Bank Bills 3 months market rates, 9/16 per cent. to 5/8 per cent.

Bank Bills 6 months market rates, 5/8 per cent to 11/16 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 3 months market rate, 2 per cent to 2-1/2 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 6 months market rate, 2-1/2 per cent to 3 per cent.

Interest Day to Day Loan, 3/8 per cent to 1/2 per cent.

Interest 7 days market Loan, 1/2 per cent.

LONDON EXCHANGE

T. T. LONDON ON:—

New York (closing rate), 4 94-1/16.

Paris, 74.94.

Berlin, 12.27-1/2.

Madrid, 36.16.

Amsterdam, 7.27-3/4.

Brussels, 29.20-1/2.

Milan, 62.62.

Berne, 15.16.

Prague, 119.43.

Weather Report

POONA, April 12

The weather continues to be dry except for quarter of an inch rain in Sibsagar

Forecast:—Scattered thundershowers are likely in South Madras, Tenasserim and in the extreme north of the country.—A.P.

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Lt. Misri Chand Participating In King's Cup?

LAHORE, (By Mail.)

Lieut. Misri Chand, the winner of the Viceroy's Air Race, will be shortly leaving India for the Continent and it is expected that during his stay in England he will take part in the King's Cup which will be held on July 10 and 11. He will leave Lahore for Delhi "en route" to Bombay on Wednesday, April 8, and sail by the S. S. "Strathmore", the boat by which the retiring-Viceroy, Lord Willingdon, will leave the shores of India. Lieut. Misri Chand will break his journey at Marseilles and proceed to Vienna where he will undergo an operation on the face which has been necessitated by an old injury which Lt. Misri Chand sustained on the Armistice Day of 1934 in an air crash. He will thereafter proceed to England and may take part in the King's Cup Air Race if he is fit by then to do so.—A. P.

KARNATAKA DAY BY DAY

Vijayanagara Centenary Celebrations

(From Our Correspondent.)

DHARWAR, April 7.

According to some historians, the sixth centenary of the never-to-be forgotten Vijayanagara Empire falls in the ensuing December. The leading Kannadigas had an idea of celebrating the occasion on a very grand scale. They started work in 1934, but owing to some difference of opinion the work did not proceed briskly. Last year the Committee appointed for the purpose did not function at all. Recently, fresh attempts were made to revive the Committee and under the Chairmanship of Mr. Halabhavi, a Retired Sub-Judge, the work is recomenced with renewed vigour. Messrs. G.S. Kulkarni, M.Ag. Retired Cotton expert and S. R. Potdar, an artist, have consented to work as Secretaries.

They have chalked out a very ambitious programme requiring an expense of about Rupees one lakh. If all Kannadigas are equally sincere and enthusiastic, it will not be very difficult for the Committee to collect even this much. They can even approach people outside Karnatak. The glories of Vijayanagara Empire are such as every Indian should be proud of. The programme includes publishing a big commemoration volume, holding an Industrial and Arts exhibition, historical exhibition and various literary and historical conferences. It is for the first time that the Kannadigas are celebrating such a function connected with the Vijayanagar Empire. Since this is a non-political and non-party function, it is hoped all the intelligentsia in the Province will take an active part and make the celebrations a success.

BID FOR POWER.

In the recent District Local Board elections, in the 4 districts of the Bombay Karnataka Congress put up its own candidates. In Dharwar district 7 candidates were returned. In all there are 24 elected members and 6 nominated members. Besides the Congress party, there are two other local parties; one may be termed the Ministerial Party and the other named after its leader "Nalavadi's party." They have no political label as such. There is a regular bid for power between the two. But since Dewan Bahadur Kambli became a Minister, it has become almost impossible for the other party to put up an equal fight. It was all the six nominated members sided with the Ministerialist party in the election of president. It must be noted that serious remarks have been made from year to year against the District Board administration by this party. Still the Government votes were cast all in its favour.

The cancellation of the election of 7 members of the Karnataka Central Co-operative Bank has caused a sensation. The elections took place in last August. Almost every year there are election disputes. So this year too, Rao Bahadur Patil and others protested against the method of election and now the Registrar orders setting aside the elections of 7 members. It is very funny that the Registrar has further ordered the remaining 8 members to elect their own Chairman and the Secretary. The Central Bank is a big financial concern with its branches spread all over the District. It is reported that the representatives of the Share holders and the Depositors have already approached the Collector. They also intend to file a suit against the present orders of the Registrar.

OFFICE ACCEPTANCE FAVOURED?

The one burning question that is before the Congress, for the last six months, is whether the Congress should accept offices or not, under the new constitution. This question will occupy the brains of all the leaders in the Lucknow Session. So far, Karnatak has not expressed its opinion on this topic. All the leading papers have observed meticulous silence. It is not discussed in any Committees or public meetings. Still, barring a small group of Socialists and a still smaller group of no-changers in the Congress, the majority seem to be in favour of acceptance of offices. There are some non-Congressmen who are sitting on the fence and will join the Congress if it decides to accept offices. Most of the Congress workers think that unless they put a definite programme before the voters, they have no chance of winning them over. On acount of the influence of the communalists for the last 15 years in every walk of public life, the situation in Karnataka is exactly the same as in Andhra and the Tamil Nadu. Inspite of this, in consonance with her past traditions, Karnataka will solidly act according to the mandates of the Congress.

JOURNALISTS ASSOCIATION FOR BARODA ?

"Chronicle" Criticisms Tell !

(From Our Correspondent)

BARODA. (By Mail)

It is learnt that the Subas of four districts met recently to discuss the scheme of rural indebtedness relief. It is understood that a scheme has been evolved to provide adequate relief to the agriculturist and also to look to the interest of the money-lending class, so that a settlement may be arrived at through the policy of give and take on both the sides. It is hoped that the work would be expediated and the scheme applied to a particular locality to watch its working.

The criticisms in "Chronicle" reader's column about press difficulties in Baroda have at last borne fruit and the local journalists are seriously deliberating to form their own association. It is to be hoped that a Baroda Journalists' Association would be formed in the near future.

PRAJAMANDAL SESSION

There is every probability of Dr. Sumant Mehta being elected as president of the forthcoming session of Prajamandal to be held at Kathor in May. It is expected that workers, old and young, will strongly muster round him to achieve some tangible results.

PEACEFUL CELEBRATIONS

Mahavir Jayanti was celebrated here last Saturday under presidentship of Acharyshree Vijayvallabhsuriji. Mohurrum celebrations passed off peacefully. The police 'bandobast' was efficient. Hanuman Jayanti is being celebrated by various institutions of physical culture.

The elections of the City Municipality will be held in May or June.

A Hindu Mahamandal is formed at Baroda whose aim is all-round progress of the Hindu community.

ARYA KANYA MAHAVIDYALAYA

The organisers of Arya Kanya Mahavidyalaya at Karelibag, in a long press statement, give details about their institution and urge all to visit the institution before believing in propaganda carried on against the institution by interested parties. The statement concludes with the expression of a hope of being able to accommodate 325 girl students next year, with adequate facilities becoming available.

OKHA PORT TRADE DECLINES

The latest statistics of Okha Port Trade show that it is declining day by day and hence authorities should look into the question for restoring its past prosperous position, especially at a time when the settlement of the port problem would give better scope for developing seaborne trade.

KALOL PRAJAMANDAL

Mr. Purushottamdas Vakil has been elected as president of Kalol Taluka Prajamandal, and Mr. Natwarlal Pandit as its secretary.

HELP TO SHIABAG FIRE VICTIMS

At a recent meeting of the Baroda City Municipality it was resolved to give the help of Rs. 600 for persons who have suffered in the recent Shiabag fire and to give loan to the extent of Rs. 5,000 at 3 1/2 per cent rate of interest, to be recovered in five years. The fund started by its president, Mr. Motilal C. Desai, has reached the figure of about 300 rupees, the latest contribution being Rs. 25 from Mr. Manilal B. Nanavaty.

EDUCATION OF FARMERS

Unique Show At Mahaluxmi

(From A Correspondent)

DAHANU (Rd.) (By Mail.)

Mahalaxmi, a village 15 miles off Dahanu Road Station, is a seat of a Hindu goddess. A fair is held in the month of Chaitra and it is visited by the residents of various places on the B. B. as well as the G. I. P. Railways, nearly 50,000 visitors flock in to this place. Normally this place is nothing short of a wide jungle inhabited by peasants of the most backward classes.

The Assistant Collector, Dahanu Prant, Mr. V. Isvaran, I.C.S., found this a golden opportunity to educate these farmers, by demonstrating to them scientific methods of tilling and farming and, with this object in view, organised a working committee to arrange an Agricultural cum Horticultural cum Industrial exhibition comprising of the heads of the various Associations devoted to the village uplift work, as well as of the head of other public institutions. The heads of the three High Schools in the Taluka (The Bordi High School, the Chinchani High School and the Dahanu High School) were called upon to help him in organising and working up the said Show. Funds were raised locally to meet the expenses of the Show. The Village Panchayats, Taluka Local Board, and Presidency Fund also helped the show financially.

ENCOURAGING RESPONSE.

Leaflets were issued to the cultivators of all the Talukas in the district, requesting the agriculturist to send in exhibits in fruits, flowers, grains etc. The Agricultural Department, the Forest Department, Veterinary Department, Sanitary Department and the Industrial Department organised their stalls under the care of their respective officers. The response in all the sections was extremely encouraging.

REAL UPLIFT WORK.

The show was opened on Sunday, 5th instant, by Khan Bahadur Shaikh Yakub Vazir Mahomad, Collector of Thana. In his presidential speech Mr. Shaikh expressed his delight at the success of the show and appreciated the efforts of Mr. V. Isvaran, the Dahanu Prant, and the Dahanu Taluka Village Uplift Committee in doing some village uplift work. He was quite sure that such shows had a powerful effect on the minds of the agriculturists and prepared the ground for a speedy agricultural improvement. At the conclusion Mr. Shaikh paid a visit to all the stalls, and was introduced to all the workers of the Agricultural, Forest, and Co-operative Departments.

The show was kept open for four days and the prizes to successful exhibitors were distributed on the 8th by Mr. Isvaran, I.C.S., the Assistant Collector of Dahanu Prant.

GAZETTE OF INDIA

New Appointments And Changes

(From Our Correspondent.)

NEW DELHI, April 10.

The Gazette of India announces the following:—Justice N.G.A. Edgley, I.C.S. officiates as Additional Judge, Calcutta High Court from 10th April to 27th August.

J. A. Thorne is appointed Joint Secretary to Government of India Home Department. An Indian Police Medal has been conferred on Mr. Mirza Mohammad Zaman Sub-Inspector of Police for gallantry. This officer who had served in the war was taken in the Punjab Police, as Head-Constable in 1922 and had been commended on no less than seven occasions since December 1932 for his outstanding work in operations against outlaws in Ferozepore District.

THE STORY.

On 15th February last, information was received that two notorious murderers and dacoits had taken refuge in a house in village Butta Bakoha. The Superintendent of Ferozepore accordingly proceeded to surround the house with a party of police under Sub-Inspector Zaman. The constable who approached the main door in company with two others was immediately shot by the dacoits and fatally wounded. Two outlaws then threw two bombs, fortunately, without serious effect and opened fire on the police who returned the fire and employed tear gas. Eventually one outlaw was killed in the house and the second was shot down as he made a dash from the main door, still firing at the police. The engagement lasted three hours and Mr. Zaman showed exemplary coolness in controlling and leading his men under circumstances of very considerable danger.

A NEW J. P.

The Governor-General has appointed J. D. Tyson, Vice-President of the Council of Regency, Cooch Behar State, to be Justice of the Peace within the state of Cooch Behar.

W. Christi officiates as Commissioner of Northern India. Salt Revenue Vice F. C King granted leave for 6 months.

The services of C. M Ker, Secretary of special Tariff Board have been replaced at the disposal of the U. P. Government.

Small-Pox Persists In Presidency

The following is a report of the Health Conditions in the Bombay Presidency for the week ending April 4:—

CHOLERA.

The presidency cholera figures for the week were 40 attacks and 14 deaths against 38 attacks and 10 deaths in the previous week. Satara district reported 38 attacks and 12 deaths against 38-10 in the previous week. Poona and Sholapur districts reported one fatal case each against nil.

PLAGUE

In the presidency 9 attacks and 6 deaths from plague were recorded as against 25 attacks and 15 deaths in the previous week. Sholapur district reported 5 attacks and 6 deaths against 13-8; Kanara 3-0 against 5-2 and Belgaum 1-0 against nil.

SMALL-POX.

Small-pox figures for the week are:—Belgaum district 162 attacks and 16 deaths; Surat 112-26; Ahmednagar 84-17; Kanara 65-12; Satara 43-4; Dharwar 42-0; Bijapur 35-1; Thana 32-2; Sholapur 31-4; Kolaba 30-1; East Khandesh 22-2; Broach 19-6; Nasik 17-0; Bombay Suburban 16-1; Poona 13-3; Ahmedabad 11-5; Ratnagiri 6-1; Kaira 1-2; Panch Mahals 0-1; Thar and Parkar 17-6; Karachi 8-1; Dadu 4-1 and Bombay city 87-46. Total 857-153 against 807-174 the previous week.

How Baroda Received News Of Subhas Babu's Arrest

(From Our Correspondent)

BARODA, April 10

There was gloom all over city amongst nationalist circles when news of arrest of Subash Bose were received here. There was partial hartal and some students also did not attend their schools.

ALL FACILITIES TO STUDENTS?

It is understood that negotiations between the Committee appointed by the Students' Union to look into the question of matriculation students' facilities and the University authorities here, have been satisfactory and students are to be provided with as many facilities as would be possible and practicable, despite the fact that students will have to sit in the pandal for their examinations.

CLEANLINESS CAMPAIGN

In order to make persons attending on fire brigade active, recently attempts had been made by the Municipal authorities to raise fire alarms to look to their promptness. The Municipality has also launched a vigorous cleanliness campaign and people are instructed to keep their houses clean. The public welcomes such moves of authorities and hopes that the Baroda Municipality would try to meet all the civic necessities.

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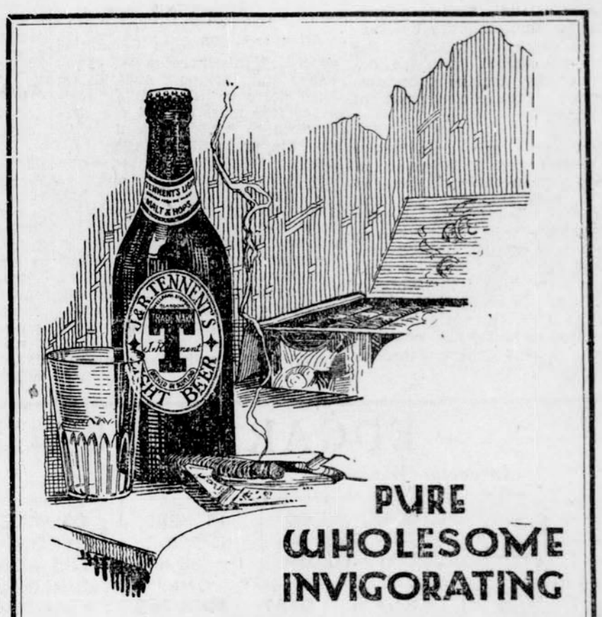

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BOMBAY: MONDAY, APRIL 13, 1936

No Desire To Split Congress

"Resignation Out Of Question"

Jawahar's Assurance Pacifies Tension In Motinagar

(Congress Camp),
LUCKNOW, April 12.

The Left-wingers planned another popular demonstration and the pressmen who number about a couple of hundred returned to their camp and found no basis for rumours which spread overnight and persisted early this morning that some resignations were being tendered by the members of the Working Committee.

For one thing, there is no need for resignation from the dying Committee and for another Pandit Jawaharlal had stated plainly that he did not wish to split the Congress and his resignation from the Presidentship was out of question.

REACTION TO DEBATE

Motinagar had disturbed sleep last night, partly because of the reaction of the debate in the Subjects Committee and the tension caused thereby and the fear of some split and partly because of the noise which continued far into the night of workmen who worked the whole night preparing the Congress pandal for the open session this afternoon.

RUSH AT FLAG SALUTATION

Hardly had the early hours of the morning brought quiet when the rush of visitors from the town woke all up. Thousands of people poured into Motinagar to witness the ceremony of hoisting of the national flag which Pandit Jawaharlal performed this morning. Thereafter, Motinagar resumed normal appearance. Leaders joined the Working Committee meeting and delegates returned to their camp.

In Jawahar's Footsteps

WORKING COMMITTEE MEMBERS GIVE "GO-BY" TO PRINCIPLE OF JOINT RESPONSIBILITY

(Congress Camp)
Lucknow, April 12.

The one topic of discussion among Congress delegates here this morning is the departure from the time honoured convention of joint responsibility of the Working Committee on the analogy of the British Cabinet which Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru introduced at the Subjects Committee meeting yesterday by making a statement openly dissociating himself with the decision of the Working Committee in regard to the Government of India Act.

His example proved contagious and several other Members of the Working Committee also spoke in a way which absolutely gave the "go-by" to the principle of joint responsibility which had hitherto been the convention. Indeed yesterday's debate had clearly revealed the fact that the Working Committee is a house divided against itself so far, at any rate, as the most important issue confronting the present Congress sessions is concerned.

Now the question that is being asked almost everywhere in the Motinagar to-day is: What is going to be the sequel to this unforseen development?—United Press.

WHY JAWAHAR SAW GANDHIJI

LUCKNOW, April 11
(Congress Camp).

After the Working Committee concluded this morning Pt. Jawaharlal and Moulana Abul Kalam Azad drove to Gandhiji's residence four miles off and are understood to have discussed with him the proposed resolution regarding the Indian States and also to have informed him of what the Working Committee had been doing. One speculation about the visit is that Pandit Jawaharlal mentioned to Gandhiji the reason why he had to adopt the unusual course yesterday of the President going against the decision of the Working Committee in recommending to the Subjects Committee to retain the system of proportional representation.

Symbol Of Our Independence

JAWAHAR UNFURLS TRICOLOUR AT MOTINAGAR

(Congress Camp),
LUCKNOW, April 12.

To-day's Flag Hoisting Ceremony was unique, solemn and impressive. It was undisturbed by the onward rush of the surging crowds. Members of the Congress Working Committee and delegates squatted on the ground, while Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Congress President, took the salute.

After march-past by volunteers and Desh Sevikas to the accompaniment of bugles and drums the flag was unfurled. Unfurling the Tricolour, Pandit Jawaharlal said:

"This flag is the symbol of our independence, our ideals, our aspirations and our suffering. After seeing it unfurled and standing under it, we have sung the flag-song pledged to serve it and save its honour and glory at all costs."

"Let it fly aloft. Let its honour shoot higher. Do not let it fall and don't be traitors to your country and its symbol."—United Press.

Mr. B. K. Basu To Succeed Sir B. L. Mitter

NEW DELHI, April 12.

The Associated Press understands that the Hon. Mr. B. K. Basu a member of the Council of State, has been appointed to officiate as a member of the Executive Council of Bengal, in place of Sir B. L. Mitter, proceeding on four months' leave.—A. P.

Escort For New Viceroy

(From Our Correspondent.)
NEW DELHI, April 11.

It is understood that an interesting innovation is to be made in connection with the new Viceroy's arrival in India next Friday. It has been arranged that when s.s. "Strathmore" on which Lord Linlithgow is travelling nears Bombay Harbour she shall be met and escorted by two ships of the Royal Indian Navy.

Operatives Seriously Burnt

AHMEDABAD, April 12.

Two operatives were seriously burnt as a result of bursting of a steam tank in the Gujerat Paper Mill situated in Barejdi near Ahmedabad.

They were removed to hospital where they died subsequently.—A. P.

Ambedker Not Embracing Sikhism?

LAHORE, April 7.

Mr. Sant Ram of the Jat-Pat Torak Mandal writes:—"On the basis of a telegram from Dr. Ambedkar received by me just now, I am in a position to say that the rumour about his coming to Amritsar during the Easter to embrace Sikhism is quite baseless. Mr. Har Bhagwan, representative of the Jat-Pat Torak Mandal, is leaving to-night for Bombay to discuss details of Jat-Pat Torak Mandal Conference with Dr. Ambedkar.—A. P.

Dr. Pattabhi who opposed Rajen Babu's Resolution in the Subjects Committee.

'CASTE NEVER MATTERED'

Sind Sanatanists On Harijan Question

SHIKARPUR, April 11.

Mr. Purushotamdas, Secretary of the Sammelan P. D. Sabha, Shikarpur wires, as follows:—

At the All Sind Sanatan Dharma Sammelan, Mr. Gordhandas read a paper on the Harijan question and sanatanists. Seth Chetoomal, President, Shri Priyatam Dharam Sabha presided.

The speaker at the outset said that Sanatanists never, as alleged, looked down on the Sudras. According to scriptures Harijans were created from Vishnoo's feet and no true Hindu ever worshipped any part of God but the feet.

Hindus never recognised any heroes but of religion and among those heroes caste never mattered. For instance, Rama and Krishna were Kshatrias. Vyasa and Valmik were of low origin. Among Brahmins were Parashooram, Sankaracharya and Chaitanya.

SOCIAL PROBLEMS

Under the presidentship of Seth Chetoomal the all-Sind Sanatanist Sammelan deliberated to-day on social problems of Sind Hindus.

One of the resolutions proposed by Mr. Praladrai and unanimously passed reads thus:—

The Sammelan besides maintaining that both Birth control and use of contraceptives are against dictates of Hindu religion, is of opinion that its practice by Sind Hindus will lead to their deterioration.—A.P.

A public meeting, under the auspices of Dohad Congress Committee held on Wednesday protested against the arrest of Sjt. Subash Chandra Bose, when Sjt. Vamanrao Mukadam presided.

The Jubbulpore police raided the house of Amir Khan, an undertrial accused and recovered an unlicensed revolver and large quantity of ammunitions. Amir Khan is said to be a Malguzar in village near Katangi, in the Jubbulpore district.

INDO-AFGHAN BOUNDARY

Work Of Demarcation Pillars Completed On Frontier

PESHAWAR, April 11.

The "Islah" of Kabul says that the work of constructing pillars on the Afghan Iran Border has been completed. According to the award of General Fakhruddin the area of Musaabad and Zadan, hitherto undemarcated, has been equally divided. The areas called Hamaku, Asiran, Panjgala and a number of springs have been allotted to Afghanistan.

This removes any possibility of a misunderstanding between the two neighbouring countries as the boundaries have now been clearly demarcated.—A.P.

"ALL EQUAL BEFORE LAW"

Raja Narendranath On Punjab Council "Hindu Party" Programme

LAHORE, April 10.

Raja Narendranath, M.L.C., Leader, Hindu Party in the Council, in a statement to the press says:—

A programme of defining the aims and objects of the Nationalist Reform Party (popularly called Hindu Party) will, I hope, soon be issued: There is, however, no reason to apprehend that the principles on which we have been working are misunderstood by those amongst us or outside of us. We aim at the gradual assertion of the principle of equality of all citizens before law and the gradual obliteration of a practice or policy which makes civic rights dependent on caste and creed. The acceptance of our principles will promote harmony and goodwill and a spirit of co-operation amongst all classes and thereby reduce to a minimum the opportunities for the Governor to intervene in the exercise of his special powers and the discharge of his special responsibilities.

We have never opposed protection of the tillers of the soil and of peasant proprietors but we are opposed to discrimination in protection.

Our opposition to the Laws for the relief of indebtedness was based on the ground that they introduce drastic economic changes and curtail materially the credit of agriculturists even for productive purposes.

With regard to fresh taxation or reduction of land revenue, we bear in mind the resources of the people and do not lose sight of the fact that those who do not pay revenue are subjected to heavy taxation up to a limit which it is very difficult to transgress. The fact whether the Imperial or Provincial exchequer benefits by the taxation makes no difference in our view.—United Press.

Two Operatives Sustain Fatal Burns

AHMEDABAD, April 12.

Two operatives were seriously burnt as a result of bursting of a steam tank in the Gujarat Paper Mill situated in Barejdi, near Ahmedabad. They were removed to the hospital where they died subsequently.—A.P.

"Swaraj, Recovery Of Lost Soul"

Need For Social Reconstruction As Well As Political Freedom

CONGRESS RECEPTION COMMITTEE CHAIRMAN'S ADDRESS

The following is the full text of the speech of the Chairman of the Reception Committee:—

"Friends and fellow workers,

On behalf of the United Provinces, I offer a most hearty welcome to all who have assembled here to-day at this, officially 49th—but really the fifty-first session of the Indian National Congress. I will not indulge in the usual language of convention, and talk of the shortcomings of our arrangements, obvious as they are; nor offer apologies, hypocritical as they must sound, for any discomforts that you might have to suffer. I will also not try to enter into any self-defence on the ground of our difficulties which are entirely of our own creation and for which we fully deserve to be punished. One thing, however, needs must be mentioned. It has happened perhaps only once or twice before in the history of the Congress—and that, too, for the sake of very special personalities—that the Chairman of the Reception Committee should not himself belong to the town where the Congress is being held. I have a shrewd suspicion that a small man like myself has been forced into this position to-day so that no citizen of Lucknow itself might suffer direct criticism when it has not been possible for us to offer hospitality on that grand and lavish scale for which this town is traditionally famous. I fear the Chairman of the Reception Committee, as well as the head of the volunteer force, have been drafted from Benares—the ancient pilgrim centre of Kashi—not so much to prove the united nature of our United Provinces, as to enable us to say that though the arrangements here may not be worthy of those who are used to receive rajas and nawabs, they are good enough if made in the name of those who have only acted as hosts and chaperons to pious pilgrims. And I of Benares gladly welcome you knowing only too well that delegates and visitors to a Congress come in the same spirit of reverent pilgrimage as do all those, rich and poor alike, who come to worship at the shrines of my city."

DEPARTED LEADERS

Referring to the great losses suffered by the Congress the speaker in a note of sorrow said:—

"Many comrades, known and unknown, valiant fighters for the country's liberty, have left us since we met at Bombay. The Congress in its resolutions, will doubtless give expression to the nation's sorrow at the loss we have sustained. Two of these, however, I must single out as intimately affecting my own province. In the passing away of Kamala Nehru, not only has our President lost a noble wife, but we have all lost our Kamalaji, who always made her home at Allahabad, a home which not only extended to us unstinted hospitality but give us cheer and hope in the darkest days of depression. We who have sat with her in the inmost counsels of the Provincial Congress Executive will for ever miss the grace and dignity of her presence in our deliberations. Our hearts go out to Jawaharlal in his grievous bereavement; and we may only hope that brave as he is, his sorrow will be assuaged by the thought that it is being shared by countless men and women in the land; and that his nearest fellow workers feel it as their own. In the death of Tassaduk Sherwani, we have lost a great gentleman, a stout-hearted patriot and a true champion of nationalism overriding all petty considerations of class, creed or community; one who gave up all he possessed for the cause of the country's freedom which was so dear to his heart. To his brothers and other members of his family we send our heartfelt condolences to-day.

BETTERING THE MASSES.

Giving his view as to what should be the future programme of the Congress, Mr. Sri Prakash observed:—

"It is no business of mine to review the present situation or to suggest any programme for the immediate future. But I cannot allow this opportunity to pass without putting on record the result of my little experience as a humble worker of the Congress, and referring to the chief difficulties that I find in the way of improving matters alike in the political as in other spheres of our national activity. I hope I shall not shock the susceptibilities of any friends present, when I say that great individuals as such have ceased to interest me. The only person who I think matters, is that unknown but most important person—the common man in field and factory, in the cottage and the street. I regard the sole end of all effort to be his betterment, and to my thinking, the highest achievements and the noblest endeavours are in vain if they do not result in bringing any light to him or in enhancing his life in any way. We have had plenty of great men in our country in the past. We can claim some of the greatest men of to-day also, as being of our land; but in the present as in the past, great men seem to come and go, leaving only their name and fame behind, while the mass goes on for ever in its own apathy, ignorance and destitution, moral and material. Something must be done to change this state of things. We have already innumerable gods who I take it, were the great men and women of the past now enshrined in stone and marble, for passing generations to revere and worship. No one would object to it, no one would have any cause to complain, if this mentality had not given us the notion that the duty of the mass is only to honour the great from a distance and go its own way heedless of their teaching. We seem to think there is a separate caste of patriots, away and above the ordinary run of man, whose business it is to be patriotic, to win freedom or whatever public good may be their craze, by some mysterious methods which they must devise and practise, while the sole duty of the ordinary man is to adore these good people and do nothing himself to help in the task of

(Continued on page 14, col. 6.)

EDGAR WALLACE'S DETECTIVE STORY DAY BY DAY

Inspector Wade— *The Traitor's Gate*

WADE IS ORDERED TO INVESTIGATE A SHOOTING---AND HE OBEYS ORDERS-----
DONAVAN, YOU GO TO THE TOWER OF LONDON--I'LL JOIN YOU THERE AS SOON AS I'M THRU HERE---
OKAY-
IN HERE, INSPECTOR---HE HAS ONLY MINUTES TO LIVE--
COLONEL BLOOD!--THE JOLLY SAILORS!-BLOOD!-BLOOD!-AH!
HE'S DELIRIOUS----
I'M NOT SO SURE HE IS!
THE PASSWORD!
THE PASSWORD IS BOSTON!
AND HERE'S ANOTHER ONE!
THIS KEY WILL OPEN THE DOOR EASY!---THE CROWN JEWELS ARE AT THE TOP OF THIS TOWER!
GO AHEAD!--WE'LL STAND GUARD HERE!
3-19
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3-19
LYMAN ANDERSON

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